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JANUARY, 1894. BEWARE OF FRAUDS! NO. 35.

THIS JOURNAL RECEIVED THE **HIGHEST** AND **ONLY AWARD** AS THE

PRIZE HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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THIS JOURNAL

....., Will be Continued as

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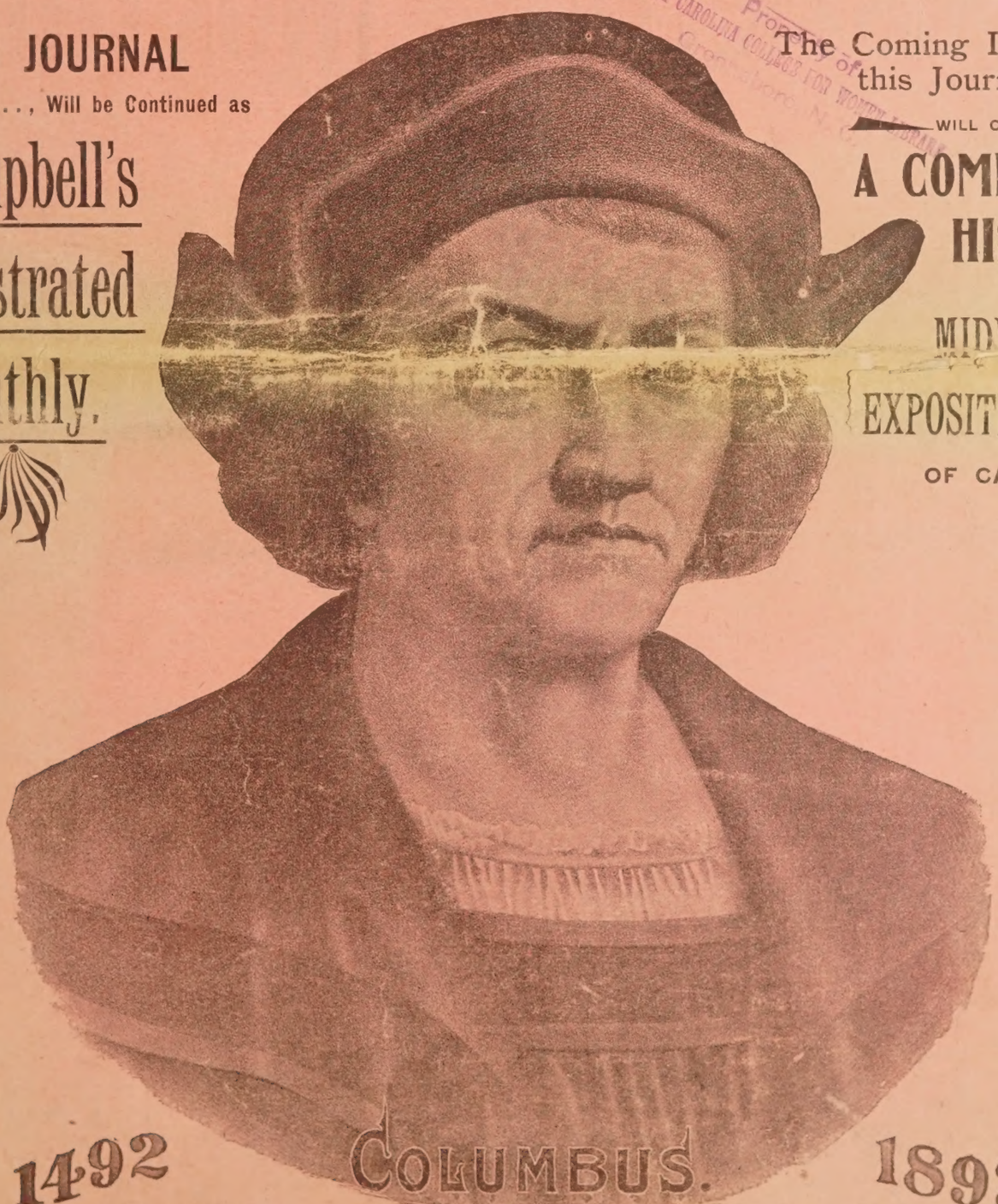
WILL CONTAIN

A COMPLETE HISTORY

OF THE

MIDWINTER EXPOSITION

OF CALIFORNIA.



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World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated

1492 1892

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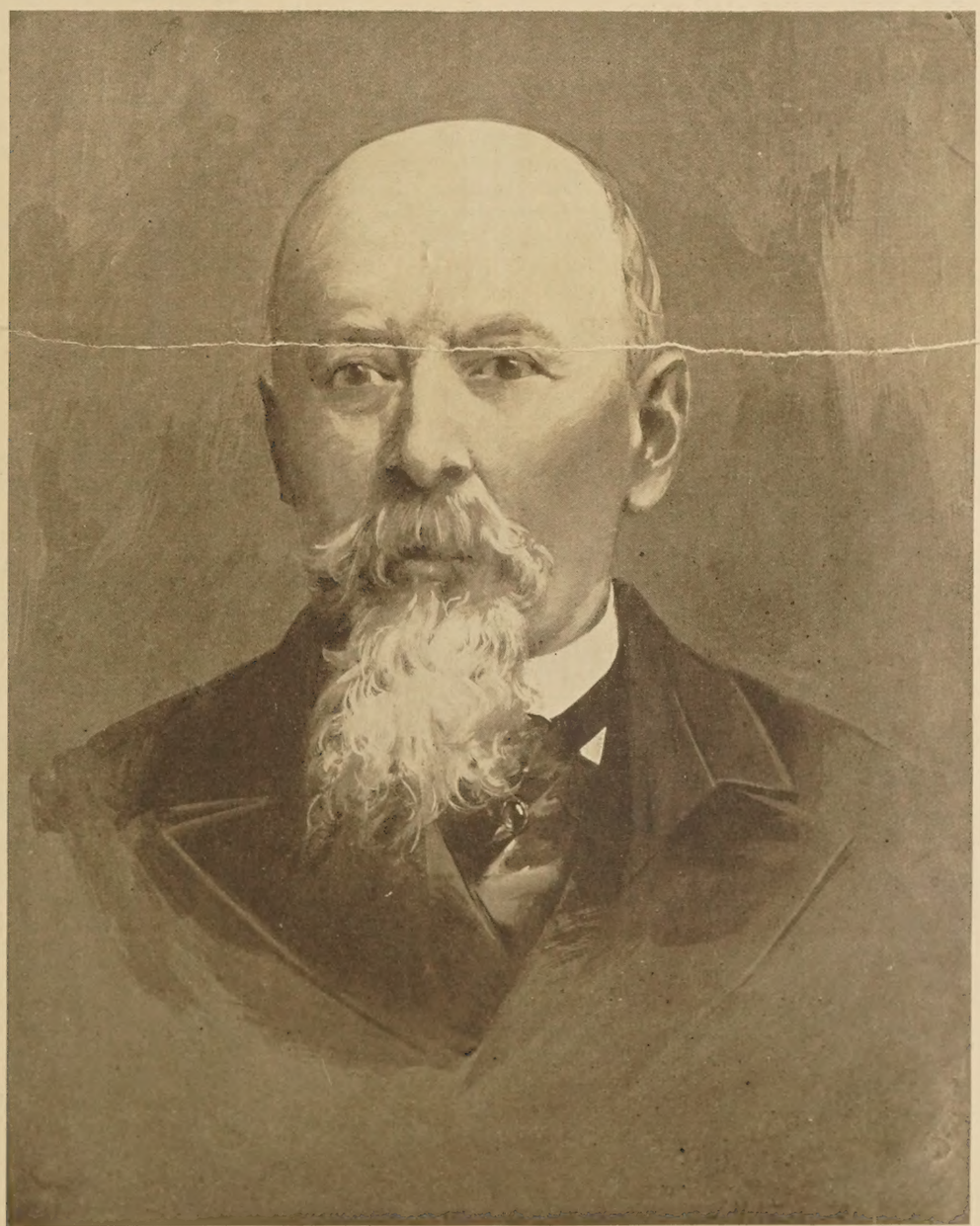

SENOR MANUEL FERNANDEZ LEAL,

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOMENTO, MEXICO.

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CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1894.

TO OUR READERS.

As many of our readers are making inquiries as to the continuation of this journal, we wish to say that it will continue to be published as heretofore and will contain illustrations of many of the important and attractive features and exhibits at the Exposition not yet published. Beginning with the March number the name will be changed to CAMPBELL'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, but the character and high class work of the magazine will be retained and we hope to receive continued endorsement and encouragement from our many subscribers.

Beginning with this number, in addition to making a history of the World's Columbian Exposition, the coming numbers will also contain a complete and authentic record of the Midwinter Exposition in California. In the present issue we have devoted four pages to the same, giving views of the grounds and buildings with full written information.

We are pleased to be able to give to our readers the benefit of this great advantage and we feel assured that the same will be highly appreciated by them.

While it is true, that every person in this broad land should have seen this great Exposition for themselves, it is also true that this publication has preserved with the accuracy of the best copper-plate engravings, truthful pictures of every building and important display, so that with the accompanying descriptive text any person should be able to intelligently estimate the magnitude of the great enterprise.

All the back numbers of this publication are kept in stock and new subscribers can be supplied with a complete file of the entire issue, which makes the only authentic and reliable history of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The orders for back numbers, which are reaching us by every mail, indicate that our subscribers are taking pains to show this work to their friends and urging them to subscribe.

We appreciate all such suggestions that can be made, because there are thousands of people who for some reason were prevented from visiting the Exposition and who will not wish to lose its educational advantages.

COLUMBUS AND ERICKSON.

The Columbian Exposition will be recorded on the pages of history as the most elaborate, artistic, elegant and instructive of any the world has ever known and the statement will not be questioned by any person competent to give an opinion.

It will not be necessary for any government or people to project an exposition of such magnitude as this has been in order to secure full compensation for any effort they may make in this line, because an exhibition of the obtainable accomplished possibilities of man is always a great educator for the masses and, therefore, is in a sense profitable.

When Columbus discovered America he was a great man and, on returning to Spain, was received with open arms and the plaudits of the multitude. But his discovery would have been no practical benefit to the world unless emigration of the people had secured its settlement.

Four hundred years have passed and sixty-five million people are enjoying the work of Columbus. As a brave and fearless mariner of 1492, it was fitting that his name should be honored by attaching it to the greatest exposition of the acheivements of man that the literature of the world has ever mentioned.

It is true that a great many years before Columbus crossed the sea with his miniature caravals the sturdy Norsemen in smaller boats had touched these shores, but they were evidently not impressed with the value of their discovery and hence all the benefit of making it known in a proper way was lost.

If the same effort had been made by Erickson to make known his discovery that his friends have since made to honor him for it, America would to-day have a hundred million people to repeat the story of the Norwegian Viking sailors.

In the realm of thought, as well as in the grosser and material plane of mechanical, electrical or other appliances, discoveries of great value and importance are being made daily, but if they are kept sealed up in the minds and workshops of the discoverer, the world receives no benefit.

The spirit of gain, pride, or emulation that occasionally induces our specialty thinkers and inventors to show the product of their minds and hands, in great competitive expositions, brings them out of their libraries, workshops and laboratories and for a time they appear as unselfish educators of the people.

The great benefit to the world of the Columbian Exposition was not so much the matchless grandeur of its architecturally beautiful buildings, or the unnumbered thousands of exhibits housed in them, but rather the new thoughts that were suggested to the millions of visitors in attendance.

The evolution of thought is cumulative in its process of development and in a sense hereditary in its power of being perpetuated and hence it is that we are enjoying to-day the best thoughts of all good thinkers since the world began.

The influence extended by bringing to Chicago the representatives of every nation, tongue and clime will give a new impetus to object lesson education and will increase a thousand fold the men and women who can think, plan, and work out some of the many undiscovered problems that will yet add to the comfort and happiness of an advancing civilization.

"After it's over—ah, shall we behold
The wakening spirit of progress unfold
Its wings for still higher endeavor?
After it is over—its purpose fulfilled—
Shall not humanity, deeply instilled
With wisdom, grow nobler forever?"

THE PERFECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

In word pictures it would be impossible to tell the story of the Columbian Exposition and hence the plan, from the beginning, to supplement the written descriptions of the Fair with copper-plate engravings that would speak louder than the tongue of man and with more effect than the printed page of any paper or book.

The Alhambra of Spain might, by any writer of fertile imagination, be described, because it is but a ghastly ruin compared with its former greatness and beauty, but the palaces of peerless perfection, which were erected to house the exhibits from every country on the globe and from the islands of every sea, were not ruins during the Exposition period, but ideal realities that could be imagined, but words to fit the imagination could not be found.

It is certainly true that the camera will produce a picture far more accurate in detail and reduced proportions, than we could see with a pair of good eyes, or draw with the most delicately adjusted instruments.

The only way to know how accurate a photograph can be is to examine some of the pictures in this work and note the clear-cut details that escape the eyes when looking at the originals. It is a well-known fact that the camera is now being used to discover things which, to the sight of man, have no reality. How far the Columbian Exposition will advance this art of sun painting without colors, it is now impossible to say, but its present perfection has assisted us in securing the most enthusiastic comment of our work and the award of the first prize as a history of the Exposition.

When Columbus discovered America there were no cameras or kodaks in the country; if there had been, we would have no difficulty in determining the contour of that courageous navigator's features, but he has left to us the heritage of a great country and the ability to work out many of the hidden mysteries of nature and one of them is this art of utilizing a sun 95,000,000 miles away to preserve the likeness of all future navigators.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The Columbian Exposition has passed into history and it may be well to look at a few of the lessons that have been imperishably left on the minds of millions of visitors. It would be an unprofitable venture, if all the effort which has been made and all the money spent should result in leaving the world without perceptible advancement in such knowledge as goes to improve the mind and hasten on with increased speed the car of progress.

The Liberal Arts department, of the Manufactures building, was full to overflowing with every known facility for obtaining the highest culture and it is not too much to say that such an exhibit was never seen before.

The lessons that could be assimilated, by frequently visiting this department, were supplemented by an examination of the thousands of exhibits in every branch of art, industry and science, so it may well be claimed that the Columbian Exposition was the greatest educational institution the world has ever known.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD AS SHOWN AT THE EXPOSITION.

It is not the intention or purpose of the writer to mention a great many things that will readily occur to the mind of any reader as indicating the world's march to the tune of progress, but a few things require mention simply for the purpose of suggesting the thought.

The history of all past ages proves that each succeeding epoch of time has been an improvement over the years preceeding, and it is because of this evidence of constant improvement that all philosophers now agree that the life of man is progressive in its nature and character.

It would be comparatively easy to show that all men are not living up to their highest privileges and do not, in their lives, show the progression which is their birthright; this, however, does not necessarily alter or qualify the statement that the people of the world, as a whole, are constantly progressing in every line of improvement.

When Columbus discovered America, or rather a few small islands, lying off the southern coast of this great continent, he found them inhabited by bands of naked and ignorant savages, and it is perhaps true that the descendants of that people have not shown very much improvement over their ancestors, but, even in their case, it might be claimed that a slight advance in the line of civilization can be seen. Coming down to the first settlement of this country and remembering the life of the sturdy farmers, who settled from the Mayflower, on the rocky hillsides of New England, we have historical examples of the most industrious, brave and frugal people that ever lived, but we also have examples of bigotry, superstition and cruelty, such as the pages of history would be searched in vain to equal.

The final separation of the United States from the Mother Country by the war of independence developed a great many thousand men, and so brought them into prominence, as to show ability and characteristics which they were not conscious of possessing, and when the war was finally ended, after a series of trials, disappointments and privations almost inconceivable, these men were returned to their several homes, after having passed through such a fiery furnace of discipline, fully prepared to battle with any succeeding trial they might have.

It may be properly claimed that the real progress of America dates from the ringing of that liberty bell in Philadelphia in 1776, every note of which indicated that a new era had been inaugurated that would, in all future time, have an important bearing, not only on the people of this country, but of the world.

Since the promulgation of that masterpiece of state documents, the Declaration of Independence, in which it was declared that "all men were created free and equal," the car of universal progress has been moving with increased speed, and it is not too much to claim, that the moving of this chariot in America has been heard and imitated around the world.

The Columbian Exposition has demonstrated that the people of all countries are in the moving tide of progressive improvement and the day is not distant when all the inhabitants of the earth will realize that America has, by exploiting this great Exposition, added greatly to the wealth of knowledge, the result of which will give increased impetus to every line of improvement.

It is not too much to claim that the Columbian Exposition has demonstrated and shown the accomplishments of man, from the earliest day of recorded history to the present time, and it is only by such periodical Expositions that the skill and cunning of man is brought to the attention of the people of the world, in such a way as to serve as educators of all.

A NIGHT AT THE EXPOSITION.

July 4th, 1893, was one of the many red letter days at the Exposition, with nearly three hundred thousand people in attendance, and it was a fitting celebration of the Nation's Independence.

While the sun with its heat and brilliancy was disappearing in the west, the chime of bells on Machinery Hall was entertaining the immense concourse of people with soothing music, when suddenly the dome of Administration building is in a flood of light from thousands of electric burners, quickly followed by the lighting up of the surrounding buildings and the Court of Honor.

Presently the electric fountains began to play and colored streams of water in artistic combinations of beauty, were forced into view to return again and make glad the fish of our inland sea.

The lagoons and grand basin were lined with points of light, while the electric launches and Venetian gondolas glide swiftly around in every direction, filled with happy people who are entranced with the beauty of the scene. Enormous search lights, vieing with the orbs of the heavens, at short intervals peer in every direction, adding brilliancy and variety to the picture. Very soon the gorgeous display of fireworks commences on the Lake Front and continues for an hour with brilliant surprises sufficent to last a life time. Who could tell the story of enchantment that meets the eye in every direction?

Imagine the "fire-flies" in a mid-summer night, as they pass and repass in all directions, showing their flickering light; increase the number a thousand times and you would not have the brightness of a single electric burner, hundreds of which are around and about you on every hand. Think of Aladdin with his wonderful lamps and recall the story of the wonders he saw, then gaze again at the almost heavenly vision that is being photographed on your mind through the medium of your own stereoscopic eyes.

See those bursting bombs of colored lights, high up in the air and gently descending in showers of gold, blue crimson and yellow. Look at those immense rockets of blazing fire and burning fuse.

Walk east to the lake and admire the long row of colored lights and torches, that seemed to be burning on the surface of the water in all colors of the rainbow; watch the passing and repassing crowds, as they hurry from one place to another, as though afraid of missing a single one of the many attractive pieces.

Walk to Wooded Island and secure a glimpse of Fairy Land outdone; see everywhere among the trees, bushes and along the walks, Chinese lanterns, in all shapes and colors, with the small jack lanterns arranged in countless numbers along the edge of the Island and in the shadows of the underbrush.

"The fragrance of fair garden stole
Through silent spaces dusky,
Detective fire-flies flashed patrol
Down many pathways musky."

Watch the launches, as they pass in all directions, with their decorations of colored lights and freighted with happy spirits who are not dreaming, but alive to the matchless beauty on every hand.

Combine all the adjectives in the English language that express beauty, loveliness, grace and perfection, even then you will fail to describe a gala night at the Exposition.

"Jeweled with ivory palaces like these;
By day a miracle, a dream by night;
Yet real as beauty is, and as the seas,
Whose waves glance back keen lines of glittering light."

RESULTS OF STUDYING THE EXPOSITION.

The wealth of any person can not be estimated by the property they own or by the balance in their bank book, but must be the culture of their minds.

Money is simply the medium of exchange, between the people and the nations of earth, but real wealth consists in what a person or people may have stored in their minds.

It is of course true that all thought or thoughts are not profitable, but it is equally true that some thoughts are priceless in value.

The Columbian Exposition was a great thought-generator and it may be claimed that it supplied the concentrated essence of the best thought of all past ages, because it illustrated the accomplishments of all nations and people, in every line of progressive improvement.

It would not be correct to say that all the interesting and important improvements of the world were on exhibition for the education of visitors, but it would be proper to claim that the most valuable and desirable could be found.

The most accurate description which any writer could pen would not equal the picture in clear cut detail and perfection, which every visitor's own eyes could transfer with the imperishable elements of thought, to the gallery of their own minds.

If it be true that what people think constitutes the wealth they possess, then it necessarily follows that the Exposition which has now passed into history, was the greatest wealth producer of the centuries and the millions of visitors have carried that wealth away with them to be distributed all along their pathway of life, for the benefit of others and at the same time not reduce their own store of knowledge.

The kindergarten schools of all countries have demonstrated the value of object lessons for developing the mind of the boys and girls. Mature man and womanhood needs the same class of teachers as the younger pupils, in this great world of objective realities.

It is an old saying that "History repeats itself," but it would be more proper to say that history shows a constant improvement in the life, accomplishments and possibilities of man, and who, after visiting the Columbian Exposition, could question the correctness of such a statement?

If the thoughts of all good thinkers could be collected into one book or library, the wheels of the car of progress would be moved forward with increased speed, because of the influence exerted on every reader.

The unnumbered thousands of separate and special exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, were of inestimable value, because of the new and different thoughts they suggested to every beholder the result of which will be increased activity and merit in every line of improvement.

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VIEW LOOKING NORTH ON LAGOONS FROM LOGGIA OF STOCK PAVILION. OBELISK IN FOREGROUND.

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM LOGGIA OF STOCK PAVILION ON WEST SIDE OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

INDIAN EQUESTRIENNE STATUE, GUARDING ENTRANCE TO LAGOON, NEAR TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

COWBOY EQUESTRIENNE STATUE, GUARDING ENTRANCE TO LAGOON, NEAR TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

MRS. ELISE SHROPSHIRE.
FIRST VICE PRES. MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB.

MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB AT THE FAIR.

Among a few of the Southern states no appropriation was made to instal and care for an exhibit at the World's Fair. Mississippi was one of those states, which, for some reason, failed to appreciate the opportunity offered for showing the resources of her section. Owing to the demand for an unusual outlay of money, caused, in part, by the burning of the State Asylum at Jackson, and other requirements, the legislature refused to make an appropriation to aid in the work of being properly represented at the Exposition.

But Mississippi was not to be left out. It was at this crisis that the women of the state came to the front and showed what they could accomplish when they once set to work. An organization was perfected in the spring of 1892, under the title of the "Mississippi Columbian Club." Mrs. Gov. Stone called the meeting, which was responded to by several hundred ladies throughout the state. The organization appointed Mrs. Stone as president and established headquarters at Jackson. Smaller clubs were formed in all parts of the state to work in connection with the central organization.

Mrs. Julius Kline, of Vicksburg, Mrs. J. Skinner, of Greenville, Mrs. Mattie Howd, of Water Valley, Mrs. William Easterly, of Crystal Springs, Mrs. Julia Jayne, of Brandon, and many other ladies were at the head of these smaller clubs. Miss Kate Power, of the Clarion *Ledger*, did effective work with her pen in arousing the interest of the women of the state.

In the early days the interest seemed to be on the wane and there was not that responsive co-operation which many of the ladies thought should be made manifest. The close of the year found the ladies far from accomplishing what they had hoped. Mrs. Stone became discouraged and resigned her position as president, and things began to look dark for the success of the enterprise.

MISS BESSIE WEBB McWILLIE,
SECOND VICE PRES. MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB.

MRS. ANITA HORTENSE McKEE,
PRESIDENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB.

There were a number of the ladies, however, who never lost faith in their ability to carry the matter to a successful issue. One of the state's representative women, Mrs. A. H. McKee, was now put at the head of the movement by being elected president. This was in January, 1893, and but a short time remained in which to accomplish anything.

Nothing daunted, this lady went to work with her able assistants and the result was that when the Exposition opened Mississippi had an exhibit in the Agricultural department of which the state might well be proud. It was a credit to the leading industry of the state and the ladies who were instrumental in making it.

As space had to be engaged in the buildings in advance it looked for a time that Mississippi would be left out even after she had everything prepared. But at this point Brigadier Gen. J. H. Brinker, of the Mississippi National Guard, and Alternate Commissioner, came to the ladies' assistance and informed them that sufficient space for their cotton exhibit could be obtained in the Agricultural building. He had discovered that the space reserved for a foreign exhibit was not to be used as the exhibit had gone to the bottom of the sea on its way over here. Thus other's misfortune was their gain.

The plan followed out by the ladies in making their exhibit was to represent one of the leading industries of the state—cotton. In a handsome little pavilion, made from Mississippi pine, framed in its native home, before being brought to the Fair, where it was put together, they demonstrated the culture and use of cotton from the seed to finished cloth. There were cotton plants in all stages of growth from the buds to the great stocks filled with bolls.

In connection with the exhibit it was a display of cotton seed

MISS MARTHA DANIELS.
SECRETARY MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB.

MRS. CARL VON SUETTER.
ASST. SEC'Y MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB.

oil, made by the Capitol City Oil Company, of Jackson, and one of hosiery, cases of yarns, twine and rope by the Mississippi Mills, of Wesson. There was also an exhibit of rosin and turpentine as representative of the pine industry.

A feature of the pavilion was the great seal of the state, the center of which was composed of cotton batting with crest painted thereon. The lettering on the seal was all done in cotton seeds, the whole being framed in seeds with an open boll of cotton for each state in the Union. In this connection must be mentioned the handsome wreath of cotton flowers presented by the ladies to Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Woman's Board.

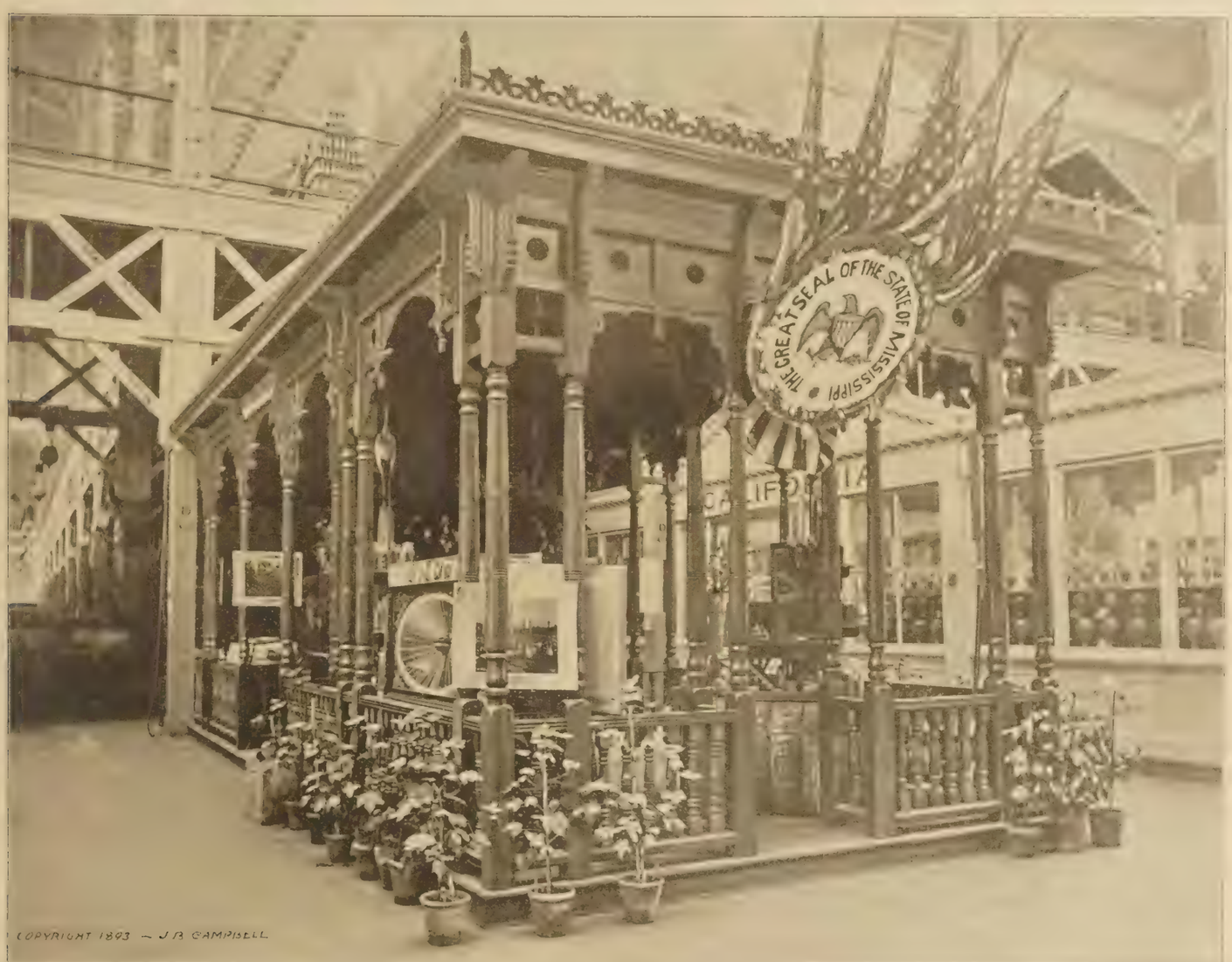
Purnell, assisted at times by Mrs. H. E. Shropshire, first vice-president, and Miss Martha Daniels, secretary. During the later days of the Fair the president, Mrs. McKee, was in attendance and assumed charge. Among all the ladies interested and who labored so hard to make the exhibit a success none of them received any compensation except Miss Purnell, who was in charge.

Miss Martha Daniels, secretary of the Mississippi Columbian Club, was one of the ladies designated by the Board of Lady Managers to furnish a carved panel to be used in decorating the Women's building, this panel to be made of native wood. The panel vas carved out of cherry in Italian reniassance style and was

exhibit, it is wonderful how they succeeded in making such a complete display. The energy displayed by this little band of heroic women, whom nothing seemed to daunt, and who met and pushed to one side all that interfered with their success seems, almost phenomenal.

The exhibit received four awards: for Short Staple Lint; for Long Staple Lint; Collective Exhibit of Cotton and Cotton Seed. A medal was awarded Mrs A. H. McKee for bale of Short Staple Cotton from her Tougaloo plantation.

The ladies were assisted in a measure by the generosity and enterprise of a few gentlemen and leading firms in the state. Mr. Hampton Davis, of Warren county, furnished some of the cotton, while Mr. John Baird, of Baird Station,



PAVILION AND EXHIBIT OF THE MISSISSIPPI COLUMBIAN CLUB, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

A unique feature of the exhibit, and one that attracted thousands of visitors, was the design of a cotton plantation, with an old cabin near in which could be seen the figure of a typical "Aunt Dinah" busily engaged in filling her basket with the fluffy article. Other pictures of Southern life were represented, among them being the Tougaloo plantation, the home of Mrs. McKee. A model of a cotton gin and a press was also shown.

Although cotton was given precedence in the exhibit, still other resources of the state were not forgotten. This included a display of grains, fruits and other natural products.

The exhibit was in charge of Miss Addie

42 inches in length by 20 in width.

Miss Daniel's work as secretary of the Columbian Club required a great deal of her attention, but still she found time to finish several artistic pieces for different departments of the Fair. Her decorative work on the Missisippi pavilion in the Agricultural building was a fine illustration of what she could do in that line.

It is only due the ladies interested in the work of representing Missisippi at the World's Fair to say that in no other state were so many obstacles overcome in an effort to adequately show the resources of their state. When it is taken into consideration that they only had a few months in which to prepare and instal their

furnished cotton on stalk to decorate the pavilion and furnish souvenirs for visitors. Mr. J. J. White, of McComb City, furnished the flooring for the pavilion, while Messrs. Morton & Helm, of Brookhaven, and the Isabella Lumber Company, furnished much of the lumber for the pavilion. The handsome curly pine posts of the pavilion were donated by the firm of Curfy & Mundy, of Vicksburg. Thus it was that private individuals aided in properly representing the state and doing the work that might have been done by the legislature had it been so inclined. By its failure the opportunity was given for women to demonstrate their abilities, which they did successfully

FEATURES OF MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Who could properly describe that cosmopolitan boulevard of the different race representatives known as Midway plaisance?

Never before, on this continent, have so many strange people been seen together and the "babel of tongues" would out-Babylon that ancient city.

In a sense, this avenue of separate and distinct concessioners, was not a part of the Exposition proper, but, in a broader and long-to-be remembered sense, it was a very interesting part of the great international display.

Let us take a walk through this nearly a mile of separate entertainments and see what we can find. Passing west under the viaduct from Jackson Park and on our right is a small building showing an exhibit of the Diamond Match company; but we do not admire matches made of sulphur and brimstone and so we will boldly enter the Beauty Show where forty ladies from forty nations are said to be dressed in their native costumes, singing their native songs and doing such work as represents some of their native industries.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW IN MIDWAY PLAISANCE LOOKING EAST FROM MOORISH PALACE.

INTERIOR VIEW OF STREET OF VIENNA AND FERRIS WHEEL, MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Passing a small model of the Philadelphia Working Men's Home, we come to the Hindoo jugglers, snake charmers, and prestidegetators, who performed many feats never before seen in America. Next the Aztecs, almost the last now living of that ancient race of people, showing their primitive ways of working and selling their manufactured wares. The Scenic Theater will carry us in imagination to Switzerland and there we can see the sun and moon rise and set among the Alps, the electrical appliances assist in making this picture very realistic. Libby's Glass Works was full of interest and always crowded with sight-seers or purchasers of the manufactured specimens, which were being constantly replenished by busy workmen.

Next we have the Irish Village, where may be seen some of the native industries of that green old Island across the sea.

The Javanese Village with its population of 125 strange little people was very interesting. Some twenty bamboo cottages encircled the space assigned to them, and in the center they had a theater with native orchestra and dancing girls. A few steps further west we saw a man beating a drum on the back of a camel. Going with the crowd we found ourselves in the "Streets of Cairo," not Cairo in Egypt, but an exact reproduction of one of their streets, shops, bazaars, hotels, private residences, theaters, wrestlers, jugglers, camels, donkeys, donkey boys and dancing girls.

The Persian theater and bazaar come next, where was found many curious things from that far away country. Music from a large brass band attracts our attention to the German Village said to have occupied an area of 175,000 square feet. Here we found a castle built in the style of the sixteenth century and filled with armor of all kinds and other interesting relics. Eight thousand people could be accommodated at the restaurants in this village. The handsome model of Eiffel Tower and its surroundings, beautifully illuminated, attracted many visitors.

While great crowds were enjoying a ride 262 feet skywards in that monster Ferris Wheel, we filled our pockets with trinkets from the Algerian merchants and heard the story of their theater attractions.

The Japanese bazaar was full of the skill and cunning of that people in native wares and no wonder they found good patronage. One of

VIEW IN MIDWAY, CYCLORAMA VOLCANO OF KILAUEA IN FOREGROUND, CHINESE THEATRE IN DISTANCE.

the most attractive places on Midway was the Cyclorama of that burning Volcano, Kilauea, with the native Hawaiian singers to charm you with their music.

Beating of the tom-toms reminds us that we are nearing the Chinese Joss house, theater and bazaar. Their stage plays are like continued stories in a prosy book, so after looking for a moment at the encampment of American Indians, we visit the Ostrich Farm, pick a feather from one of those twenty-six mammoth birds, tarry a moment next door to hear the native Brazilians sing, and then we have finished one side of Midway.

We will now cross over this wide avenue, and facing east, make as hasty a trip as possible back to the park proper.

First is the encampment of Bedouin Arabs, horsemen and camel riders; then the Dahomey Village and native dancers. The Laplanders with their native huts and elk, but no snow for their sleds. Old Vienna, with its popular restaurant and tradesmen, attracted a great many because they could easily imagine themselves in a foreign country. The Ice railway was fun for the boys, while the Moorish Palace and Hagenbeck's superb menagerie attracted everybody.

Here we have the Mohammedan Temple, Turkish Village and Bazaar, full of everything interesting, from that far away land and here also the Turkish theater with a full troupe of performers, dancing girls, wrestlers and jugglers, Armenians, Turks, Persians, all mixed up together, and all striving to fill their pockets with American dollars.

An hour in the Venetian Glass works was well spent and then we were ready for the South Sea Islanders, with their war dances and native songs.

Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, showing the industries of that people and a representation of Blarney Castle and that historical stone.

If we missed any it was the Bell Divers, but, while still keeping them in mind, let us inquire how it is, that all these strange people could have been descended from Adam and Eve. Think of the list, Arabs and Turks, Javanese and Japanese, Algerians, Soudanese and Hawaians, Persians, Egyptians and Chinese, representatives of every people, country and clime.

A trip around the world would hardly afford the educational advantages of a day on Midway for studying the ethnology of the human race.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The only way we can judge of some things, is by comparison, and this statement will apply to the importance of the prominent expositions of the past.

The following comparative figures will be found of interest:

Date.	WHERE HELD.	Number of Admission Days.	Total Admissions.	Receipts from Admissions.	Average Daily Admissions.	Largest Admissions on One Day.	Smallest Admissions on One Day.
1851	London	141	6,039,195	$2,051,143.28	42,831	109,915	9,327
1855	Paris	200	5,162,330	620,001.00	25,811	123,017	
1862	London	171	5,211,130	1,977,285.60	36,328	67,891	5,615
1867	Paris	214	8,706,037	1,903,155.65	40,682	184,405	1,602
1876	Philadelphia	159	9,910,966	3,813,724.49	62,[illegible]	274,919	12,720
1878	Paris	163	16,032,725	2,531,650.00	[illegible]	260,613	13,941
1889	Paris	179	28,149,553	9,500,000.00	157,[illegible]	420,139	
1893	Chicago	179	27,529,401	10,583,407.96	153,796	761,942	19,524

At the World's Columbian Exposition the attendance on special days was as follow:

May 1 (Opening day)	128,935
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	105,281
June 15 (German day	95,709
June 17 (Massachusetts day)	148,904
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,873
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,530
Aug. 18 (Austrian day)	123,428
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,382
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorian day)	180,746
Sept. 9 (California day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas day)	166,128
Sept. 12 (Maryland day)	167,108
Sept. 13 (Michigan day	160,221
Sept. 14 (Ohio day)	198,770
Sept. 15 (Costa Rica and Vermont days)	157,737
Sept. 16 (Texas day	202,376
Sept. 19 (Fishermen's day	174,905
Sept. 20 (Iowa day)	180,552
Sept. 21 (Iowa and Sportsmen's day)	199,174
Sept. 23 (Knights of Honor day)	215,643
Sept. 26 (Odd Fellows' day	195,210
Sept. 27 (Indiana day)	196,423
Sept. 30 (Irish day)	108,885
Oct. 5 (Rhode Island day)	180,404
Oct. 7 (Polish day)	222,176
Oct. 9 (Chicago day	716,881
Oct. 10 (North Dakota and Firemen's day	309,294
Oct. 11 (Connecticut day	309,277
Oct. 12 (Italian and Trainmen's day	278,878
Oct. 13 (Minnesota and Trainmen's day	221,607
Oct. 21, (Manhattan day	298,928
Oct. 24, (Mary Washington day	243,178
Oct. 25, Marine Transportation day	252,618
Oct. 27, Coal, grain and lumber dealers' day	250,583
Oct. 28, Reunion of cities day	240,732
Oct. 30, Closing day	210,622

INTERIOR VIEW OF LAPLAND VILLAGE, MIDWAY PLAISANCE, SHOWING NATIVES AND REINDEER.

SMALL SALVAGE ON BUILDINGS.

It has been a surprise to everybody the small salvage obtained from the sale of the World's Fair buildings. The Wisconsin building, one of the finest structures on the grounds, was sold for a sum less than it cost to get the material and bring it to the Exposition grounds. Other buildings were sold at equally as low figures. The sum realized in all the sales of buildings on the Midway were about what they were worth as kindling wood. The total sum realized from the sale of material in the Park and the Midway will hardly cover the cost of erecting one of the many structures of the Fair.

MEMBERS OF THE CELEBRATED EIGHTH CAVALRY BAND OF MEXICO, AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION DURING OCTOBER.

CONCERT GIVEN IN MUSIC HALL BY MEXICO'S EIGHTH CAVALRY BAND, MEXICO DAY AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXHIBITS OF CRANE & CO. AND Z. & W. M. CRANE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The interest taken in the World's Columbian Exposition, and the recognition of it as a medium for displaying their goods to the eyes of the whole world, was shown in the exhibits made by Crane & Co. and Z. & W. M. Crane, of Dalton, Mass.

These exhibits were contained in a pavilion, the largest by far of any devoted to paper. This pavilion was located in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Series of revolving cases arranged upon the counters, contained an exhibit of their water-marks and national bank bills, four of sizing and four of white linen pulp. These served as an object lesson to make the exhibit more interesting and instructive.

The reputation of the manufactures of these firms is world wide. The Cranes are not only leaders in their specialties, but are pioneers also. They are born paper makers. The first paper mill built in Massachusetts west of Worcester was set up in Dalton in 1801 by Zenas Crane.

The business of Crane & Co. has grown to large proportions. It is their "Pioneer" and "Government" mills that the bank note paper used by national banks and the paper used by the United States for bonds and legal tender notes as well as for the currency and bonds of some foreign governments are made. Drawing and tracing papers, parchment deed and other papers of a high degree of excellence are also made by them.

Z. & W. M. Crane make the cream of the fine stationery paper, 5,000 pounds of these papers and fine pasted boards being produced daily at their mills. A full line of elegant stationery is made for ladies. The note papers and envelopes are packed in boxes specially made by the firm. Each box bears their well-known trade mark, an old fashioned fireside crane; they are well known and established in nearly every town throughout the United States.

It is these papers which have driven the best foreign goods out of the markets of this country and which were included with many others in the exhibits of the Messrs. Crane at Chicago. They are a credit to the products of any nation.

Each of these firms received three first awards on its goods at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

PERMANENT FEATURES OF THE FAIR.

Among the permanent features of the Columbian Exposition will be the mental impressions that have been made on the minds of all visitors and which will go with them through life, ennobling and benefitting them in every way.

The art of photography, has preserved facsimile pictures of every building and attraction, so that in a sense, we may claim that the Exposition will be perpetuated in story and copper plate engravings such as are scattered through this work, as long as time lasts.

The buildings were not generally intended for permanent structures, but some of them are to remain, "until the tooth of time" shall make their removal a necessity.

It is generally understood that the Art building, a handsome structure, in size 320x500 feet, with two annexes each 120x200 feet, will remain permanently.

This building was erected at a cost of $758,628, was designed by A. B. Atwood, and in its construction there was used 13,000,000 brick, 1,359,000 pounds of structural iron and 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

The nave and trancept which intercepts the building north, south, east, and west are 100 feet wide by 70 feet high, height of dome 125 feet and diameter 60 feet.

The model or fac-simile of the Ho-o-den or (Phoenix Temple) situated on the Wooded Island has been presented to the city of Chicago by the Japanese commissioners and will remain as a permanent attraction in Jackson Park.

This group of three small buildings represents three different epochs in Japanese history—150, 400 and 800 years ago. They are made of unpainted wood and in accordance with the Japanese idea of proportion and construction.

The buildings were designed by the government architect of Japan and constructed entirely by native workmen.

Besides all these features, the lagoons, many of the bridges, the beautiful Wooded Island, with its endless variety of plants, walks, shady nooks and shrubbery, the fine graveled and macadamized walks, in different parts of the grounds, and an endless number of other improvements.

The associations connected with Jackson Park will always be such that it will be an attractive locality to all who visited the Exposition of 1893, so that the park itself will be one of the permanent features of the Fair, inasmuch as it will hereafter present an altogether different aspect than it did prior to the changes made in it for Exposition purposes.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EXHIBIT OF CRANE & CO., AND Z. & W. M. CRANE, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

KINDERGARTEN FOR DEAF AT THE EXPOSITION.

One of the most interesting exhibits on the Exposition grounds was made by the McCowen Oral School for Young Deaf Children, which occupied a room in the Children's building during the months of September and October, and gave exercises daily from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Model lessons were given with six different classes illustrating the methods employed in the school, beginning with children three to five years of age in the nursery, and exhibiting the work of the kindergarten primary and intermediate grades. The most advanced class was children twelve and thirteen years of age, who were studying history, physiology and word analysis.

The room devoted to this work was continually crowded with hundreds of visitors, many of whom came again and again to see the marvelous work of these little deaf children, who were not only being given an education but were being taught to talk and to understand when spoken to.

Indeed some of them understood so readily, even when addressed by strangers, that more than one visitor went away doubting their deafness.

And almost as wonderful as their speech and speech-reading was the ease and accuracy with which they expressed themselves on the blackboard, in both writing and drawing, thus proving to those who could not get near enough to hear their voices, that they really understood what was said to them and knew what they were talking about.

ARTICULATION EXERCISE FOR OLDER PUPILS, McCOWEN SCHOOL FOR DEAF AT THE EXPOSITION.

Specimens of skillful hand-work from the kindergarten, charcoal drawing, water-color painting, sewing and slojd classes were on display and the frieze which decorated the walls of the room was also the work of the pupils of this school.

It was executed in oil-colors on a canvass two and a half feet wide and consisted of flower medallions between panels of leaves with a delicate border in holly leaves and gilt. The designs were made by four pupils, while all helped in putting the color on the canvas.

The picture of the Art room on page 266 of the December issue of this book, represents one of the little pupils at work painting his share on the frieze.

This little school is located in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, at 6550 Yale avenue. It was established in 1883 and incorporated in 1890, and enjoys the distinction of being the first infant kindergarten for the deaf.

Its founder and present principal, Miss Mary McCowen, has been for years an enthusiastic advocate of the early admission of the deaf to school privileges and the adoption of kindergarten methods in their training.

She was associated with Miss Alice Hudson in the organization of a Union of Kindergartens for the Deaf which held its first meetings in connection with the regular kindergarten congress at Memorial Art Palace in July last.

On this subject Miss McCowen says:

"Ten years ago, in 1883, our school opened as the only one, so far as known, to solicit very young deaf children as pupils, and from that time there has been a steady growth of public opinion favoring the earlier education of the deaf.

"In 1888, five years later, the 'Sarah Fuller Home for Little Children Who Can Not Hear' was established in Massachusetts. In 1889 the 'Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf,' and in 1892 the 'Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age' in Philadelphia followed.

"We hope these little schools are but the beginning, and that the next ten years will see established all over the Union, in the great centers of population, infant kindergartens for the deaf, where they will not only be taught to talk, but will be given that careful training of the whole nature by skillful kindergarten methods which are now considered absolutely necessary for the proper development of the latent possibilities of the hearing child, and are immeasurably more necessary for the deaf."

We quote again from the history of the school this sensible advice to friends of young deaf children:

"Teach the deaf child in infancy the things a hearing child unconsciously learns during that period.

"Use kindergarten methods; give the child something to do, then supply the word to express the awakened thought.

"Surround the child with blackboards; teach drawing and writing from the beginning—the first for the sake of freedom of expression, and the latter for accuracy—and insist upon accuracy from the beginning.

"Encourage the child to ask questions, and cultivate in him a desire personally to investigate everything that comes within his observation.

"Place books suited to his comprehension within his reach, encourage him to read aloud, take the time to talk freely and frequently with him."

By using this natural method from early infancy, a deaf child will acquire a knowledge and use of language which will enable him to take up the regular school room curriculum at much less disadvantage than is possible where, as under existing circumstances, a large per cent of deaf children from ten to fifteen years of age are still struggling with the a, b, c, of language.

One of the cuts on this page represents the older pupils having an articulation lesson and the other a Saturday morning play in the gymnasium.

The latter exemplifies one special feature of this school—the companionship of teachers with pupils during the hours of recreation, who encourage the younger pupils to emulate the virtues and accomplishments of the older, who in turn are constrained to be more gentle and unselfish in the presence of the younger, thus forming the ideal home school.

Although having neither state aid nor endowment, this school has from the first done a large share of charitable work, always having on its books children who could not pay the actual expense of the school and some who were clothed as well as educated.

Since its incorporation it has been the recipient of frequent contributions from members of the board of trustees and their friends, but until last month, no appeal was ever made to the general public for aid.

In the distribution of the children's building funds this school was remembered by a gift of $800, which was placed to the credit of the endowment fund which, although comparatively little known, has proved itself a most worthy charity.

The work done by Miss McCowen at the Exposition in the interest of the afflicted was such as to receive the admiration of educators in all parts of the country, many of whom were in attendance and observed the success of her system. This interest is bound to result in radical changes in the future education of the younger deaf, as the system shows beyond a doubt that it is possible for pupils to be taught correct speech and lip-reading, thus giving them great advantages over children taught by the sign system.

Any system of education whereby those afflicted by loss of hearing may be taught correct speech should have the hearty co-operation of the public and financial assistance of those able to render it.

The efforts of the McCowen school in this line will undoubtedly result in the earlier admission of deaf children in the state institutions and the establishment of separate kindergartens for the very young deaf which will prove a lasting boon to this afflicted class.

The following is the board of trustees:

John W. Streeter, [illegible]; Sidney O. Blair, secretary; [illegible] Black, treasurer, Joe [illegible]; Bartlett, W. S. Hend[illegible]; Sprague, Mrs. Martha A. [illegible], Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mrs. William R. Linn, Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. S. Bartlett.

SATURDAY MORNING RECREATION, McCOWEN SCHOOL FOR DEAF AT THE EXPOSITION.

MATTONI'S GIESSHUEBLER NATURAL MINERAL SPRING EXHIBIT.

It is not so very long ago that natural mineral waters cut much of a figure in the general exchange of international tariff. Only in the last decade has this branch assumed a never foreseen importance; millions of bottles have been annually exported to all parts of the world, and Austria Hungary, on account of its numerous mineral springs, has contributed most largely to this phenomenal export.

Among the most important of the mineral springs is the Giesshuebler Sauerbrunnen, known since the 15th century, and to appoximate the high rank it takes among other mineral springs, the annexed illustration of the Giant Bottle as exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago is a fitting expression of its magnitude.

A few words of explanation of the subject may suffice. It represents the firm of Heinrich Mattoni as proprietor of the Giesshuebler Bottling works together with the watering place, Giesshuebl-Puchstein near Karlsbad, also the Mattoni mineral springs in Budapest (Ofen) with the annexed Elizabeth Salt Springs, and also the Moor extract factory near Franzensbad, which latter is so essential to their products. The firm of Mattoni, which is the largest mineral water house in Europe and is well known all over the world, owns the branches in Vienna, Budapest, Franzensbad and Karlsbad, which handle other mineral waters as well, but exhibited only their own products, classed as

Mattoni's Giesshuebler Saurbrunnen, Mattoni's Ofner Bitterwater, Mattoni's Moor-Extracts for bottles, salts and brine, as well as the products from the Guber spring which is located in Bosnia under the immediate charge of the imperial Austrian government and of which they are the sole agents.

Detailed descriptions and analysis of these springs are sent postpaid to any address on application and a summary synopsis of the above could be had in ten different languages during the exhibition in Chicago, also a rare piece of literature concerning their waters which dates back to the 16th century as well as many recommendations of which we only mention those of the Viscount Dr. von Loeschner, and Dr. Gastl, which say—"As a table water it cannot be equaled or excelled by any other product, as the blending of its several components, together with the carbonic acid it contains, produces an effect which is but seldom achieved. It is not accompanied, as is generally the case, by any salty or repulsive taste which would greatly interfere with the enjoyment of partaking it, and hence it is that the Mattoni Giesshuebler Mineral waters are so favorably known and used in larger quantities than any other mineral water ever put upon the market.

It is especially adapted to mix with wine, cognac and fruit syrups, as it neutralizes the acid of the wine and gives it an excellent taste, thereby making it a most desirable adjunct to be served on every first-class table.

Mr. Mattoni's exhibit was certainly the most extensive in the line of natural mineral waters that has ever been placed before an admiring public. It added no little lustre to the great Exposition and the first impression gained by a glance at the enormous bottle was to a great extent symbolic of its far-famed excellence and popularity in all parts of the world, for as it stood towering high above everything else it was emblematic of its superior quality over any other mineral water placed before the public.

PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTONI'S GIESSHUEBLER MINERAL WATER EXHIBIT, WORLD'S FAIR.

It is needless to say, that this most enterprising firm received the highest award for their magnificent display and the excellent quality of their products from the committee of awards and Mr. Mattoni, may well have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his efforts in making his display as attractive as possible has been recognized in a most substantial and satisfactory manner.

The Giesshuebler Mineral waters are not to be classed with those products which so frequently are put up by artifical means and are charged with carbon gas, as it is filled and shipped in its natural state which contains sufficent carbon gas for any purpose and to this fact is greatly due the wide-world reputation which this water has so justly earned whereever it is used, and whoever has tasted this delicious drink will surely give it the preference over all others, even though the grandeur and glory of the World's Fair and the monumental Giant Bottle of Mattoni's Giesshuebler may have long disappeared from the shores of Lake Michigan.

A brief article like this will barely permit us to give the subject the attention and space it deserves; however, the thousands who have had the privilege of witnessing this extraordinary display from far off Karlsbad, and who have tasted the delicious waters will gladly bear testimony of its excellent qualities.

GERMANY'S POSITION AT THE EXPOSITION.

The leading part taken by Germany in the World's Fair classes her and her business men among the most progressive of any European country. She was one of the first of foreign nations to respond to the invitation sent out by this country asking the world to take part in the great exhibition.

The building erected by that country on the shore of Lake Michigan was one of the most imposing structures among the foreign buildings and fully represented the architecture of the Fatherland. The interior of the structure was fitted up after the style of houses in Germany and contained an exhibit that was both unique and interesting. The grounds were also made attractive, a handsome fountain adding to the beauty of the surroundings.

There was not a department at the Exposition in which she did not have exhibits. The space occupied in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts department far exceeded that of any other foreign nation and the extent and value of the exhibit was in excess of other countries. In the Mining department one of the finest exhibits made came from a firm in Germany.

PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN AND SPANISH BUILDINGS, WORLD'S FAIR.

PHOTOGRAPH OF FOUNTAIN NEAR GERMAN BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

In all the different departments there were about 6,000 exhibiters and the total value of all the exhibits was over $10,000,000. The reproduction of the German wine cellar in the Horticultural department was one of the features of that exhibit that attracted more attention than any other one thing in the building. In the Machinery hall some of the finest and most intricate machinery was shown by representatives of that country.

In the Agricultural department Germany made a great variety of exhibits, showing all the different products of the country, malt and beer taking a prominent place. In this department many of the private exhibits were marvels of beauty and attractiveness.

In the department of Electricity Germany made many exhibits of some of the latest inventions of her countrymen. The huge search lights so popular during the Exposition can claim that country as their birthplace, they being used very extensively in Germany.

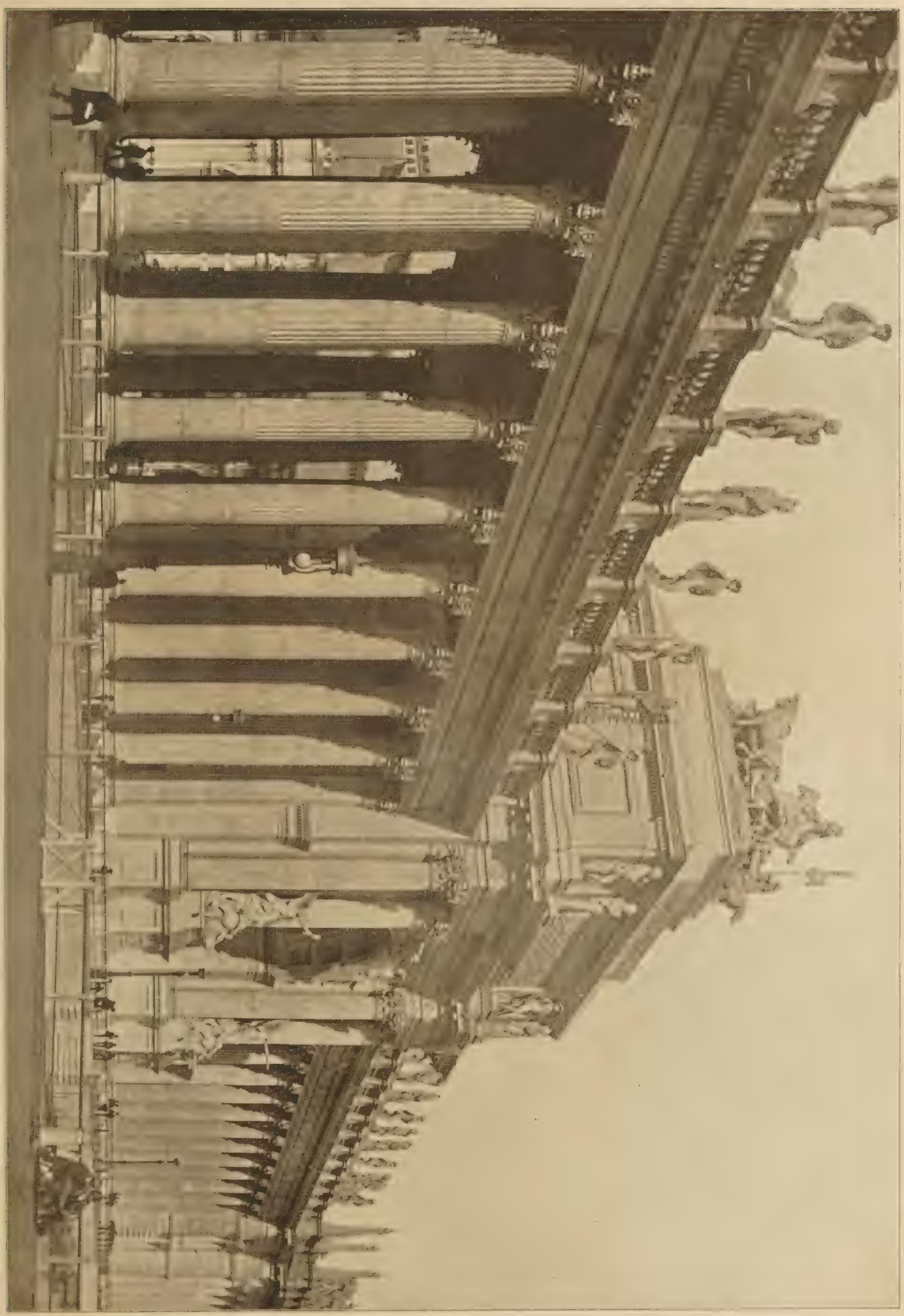
The Fine Arts department contained some of the finest work of German artists, and the space occupied was one of the largest. Over 600 exhibits came from that country, containing works of both artist and sculptor. The Imperial Parliament building at Berlin was a reproduction that attracted much attention.

In the educational department of Liberal Arts Germany was ably represented, the kindergarten system receiving special attention.

Besides the exhibit made in the different departments, the Krupp Company made by far the largest and most complete, as well as the most expensive exhibit of any private firm in this or any other country. The special building they erected in the south part of the grounds and which was devoted entirely to the exhibit of this firm was one of the attractive points for all visitors. All who were privileged to view the ponderous armament, ranging from small field pieces to the huge 120-ton gun, were a unit in calling it the greatest exhibit at the Fair. This firm expended over a million dollars in the exhibit and deserved the credit they received from all.

PHOTOGRAPH OF KRUPP GUN BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR

A VIEW OF THE PERISTYLE AND QUADRIGA OVERLOOKING GRAND BASIN, SHOWING STATUARY IN DETAIL.



A FULL VIEW OF THE PERISTYLE AND QUADREGA FROM THE PIER, LOOKING EAST OVER THE LAKE.

MRS. E. O. SMITH.
PRESIDENT CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S BOARD.

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

MRS. E. O. SMITH.

The exhibit of California at the World's Fair attracted great attention, and was conceded to be the finest of all the state displays. In all the departments of the Exposition, women were recognized as never before, and nowhere was more active work done by the sex than in California.

The state board of lady managers consisted of persons representing the various congressional districts. The president was Mrs. E. O. Smith, of San Jose. Entirely unknown to herself, she was unanimously endorsed for the position, having been recognized for years as a leader in the most important social and benevolent movements of her city. "Her life," says Carrie Stevens Walter, editor of the *San Josean*, "has been one of great helpfulness to others. Though crowded with family cares, she has ever been foremost in laboring for any cause that looked to the advancement of women, and has been placed in many positions of responsibility and honor."

Mrs. Smith soon showed herself qualified in an eminent degree for the office that she held. United with fine executive ability was a buoyancy of temperament which no discouragements could overcome; in fact, she was stimulated by obstacles. More than a year was spent in directing systematically the labors of women all over the state in their efforts to be adequately represented at the World's Fair. In company with her colleagues, every part of the state was visited, auxiliaries were formed, and public interest was aroused by the speeches and reports made in the various town. The result of all this was a highly creditable exhibit of women's work, not by any means confined to the traditional embroidery and knitting, which was made without the use of any part of the state appropriation for the Fair.

The preliminary duties over, Mrs. Smith was in daily attendance at the California building during the Exposition months. In the beautiful red-wood parlor, she received the numerous visitors who came to inspect one of the most famous displays in Jackson Park, and in her dignified, but gracious way she answered many questions and explained what women were doing on the far Pacific coast. She was frequently called upon to preside at the entertainments for which the California building was noted, and proved herself a graceful extempore speaker on such occasions. With her perfect manners and benignant countenance, framed in whitening hair, she adorned the place of honor which was assigned her as few other persons could have done.

MRS. ANNA M. REED.

MRS. FLORA M. KIMBALL.

Mrs. Flora M. Kimball, first vice president of the board, is a resident of National City, where her home, Olivewood, is a notable one. The residence is in the centre of a magnificent park and is of so much interest to the tourist that all excursion trains stop for an hour and enjoy its beauties and the genial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball.

Mrs. Kimball gained her education by her own efforts and at fifteen became a teacher, continuing in the profession for ten years. Last year is her fifth year of service upon the school board of her city. She also holds the office most unusual for a women, of superintendent of public highways, which accounts for the perfect roads in that section.

She has always been a contributor to the press and has published several books. The state was honored by the appointment of Mrs. Kimball to the position she held, as her work was efficient and thorough.

MRS. A. M. MARCELLUS,
SECOND VICE PRES. CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S BOARD.

MRS. A. MARCELLUS.

Mrs. A. Marcellus second vice president of the board, was a woman admirably fitted for the position. She is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., but went to California at a very early age. She married when yet very young, and although blessed with a home-life altogether desirable, she never neglected a public duty, and in her public work always had the encouragement and sympathy of her devoted husband.

She is a woman of rare personal attainments, of pleasing address and an indefatigable worker, never leaving a piece of work until finished. Her taste in arrangement and decoration was of the greatest benefit to the work at the Exposition, and her courteous hospitality extended to the thousands of visitors to the depart-

MRS. VIRGINIA BRADLEY.

MRS. ELLA STERLING CUMMINS.

MRS. AMANDA WIGGINS,
LADY COMMISSIONER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ment over which she presided bears testimony to the kindliness of her disposition.

MRS. ANNA M. REED.

Mrs. Anna M. Reed, the lady commissioner from the First congressional district, is a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and is a woman of intense spirit, filled with enthusiasm for the state of her adoption. Early in life she attained quite a reputation as lecturer, writer and poet, her two published books of poems having been very warmly received by the public. She has spent three years in the lecture field and has done what few women have done. She has made a financial success of it. She was of great service in this way to the state work, as she was very convincing in her address and was able to reach the ears of the tax-paying public, and make them feel the importance of making appropriations toward the exhibit, not only in the state building at Chicago, but in all departments where awards could be given. It was a source of regret that she could only be in Chicago for a very few days during the Exposition. Mrs Reed is the life of the Woman's Press Association of California, is vice-president of the State Good Roads Convention, and delivered the annual address at the opening of the state fair at Sacramento.

MRS. AMANDA PERKINS WIGGINS.

Mrs. Amanda Perkins Wiggins, formerly of Indiana, but now of Los Angeles, Cal., was the lady commissioner from the Sixth district. Her husband being appointed general manager of six southern counties naturally interested her in the work, so that even before her appointment she had made herself familiar with it in all its details, and she brought great strength into it. The large and interesting display of woman's work to be seen in the section given to the six southern counties was an evidence of the energy of herself and the women of the auxiliaries in that portion of the state. She is a person of affable and agreeable manners and so identified herself with the work that she welcomed the strangers to the California building as if she was hostess in her own home.

CAPT. W. H. A. THOMPSON,
REPRESENTING VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

MRS. ELLA STERLING CUMMINS.

Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummins, the lady commissioner from San Francisco county, is a woman of rare literary ability. She has added much to the literature of today in stories and verse. Among her latest works is one entitled "Stories of the Files," a book unique in title, and is well written. It is a compilation of the choicest productions of newspapers and magazines of the state. Her persistence was manifested in rescuing these works from oblivion and placing them where they would do credit to the authors.

She is a native of California, and the field in which she was called to labor for the board was the most discouraging of any in the whole state. It was to her persistence and tact that San Francisco county was so well represented at the World's Fair. Where men had failed to secure any appropriation from the supervisors the ingenuity of woman succeeded.

The San Francisco exhibit was one of the most interesting and artistic in the California building, and was gracefully presided over during the time of the Fair by Mrs. Cummins and Miss Lillian O'Hara, the San Francisco artist in pyrogravure, some of her work being displayed at the exhibit.

MRS. VIRGINIA S. BRADLEY.

Mrs. Virginia S. Bradley a native of Winchester, Virginia, went to California in 1855, and made her home in Nevada City. She was a representative from the Second congressional district. She married young and was left a widow with a large family to mantain and educate. A strong determination to do this well necessarily brought her into contact with business men and in that way she received a liberal business education which aided her in the work of raising funds and carrying out plans for the advancement of her state at Chicago.

She is a woman of force of character, is active and alert and left no stone unturned to aid California in taking foremost rank in the sisterhood of states at the Exposition.

MR. FRANK WIGGINS.

One of the best advertised sections of the United States at the World's Fair was Southern California. When the Southern California World's Fair Association was organized in that state, which included Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Orange counties, Mr. Frank Wiggins, of Los Angeles county, was chosen secretary and general manager, as being the best man to look after the collective interests of the counties.

With indomitable energy and zeal, Mr. Wiggins went to work. His well-known enterprising qualities were shown to a marked degree by the work he accomplished and the comprehensive exhibit made and maintained during the continuance of the Fair. He seemed almost omnipresent.

FRANK WIGGINS,
SECRETARY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

The result of his labors in the interests of "The Land of Sunshine and Flowers" has been that the exhibit made by the Southern California Association was one of the finest at the Fair and was admired by the thousands of visitors who daily thronged the building. Very much of the credit for such a magnificent showing is due to the efficient work of Mr. Wiggins, and his name will always be associated with the building up of Southern California.

CLIO L. LLOYD.

The prominent position California took in the World's Fair brought to the front a number of her energetic young business men. Among these was Mr. Clio L. Lloyd, who, during the entire period of the Fair, had charge of the exhibit made by Santa Barbara county. This was made more conspicuous by the prominence he gave one of the chief products of the county, olive oil. The "Cleopatra Needle," made of bottles of olive oil, was designed and erected by Mr. Lloyd and proved a drawing card for the California building.

Mr. Lloyd's pleasant and agreeable manners

CLIO L. LLOYD,
REPRESENTING SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

made him a favorite among the thousands of people that daily thronged through the building and desired information. His office was kind of a bureau of information for all who applied. He lost no opportunity to place the advantages of his county as a home before all who come to him.

CAPT. W. H. A. THOMPSON.

Among the hustling men at the World's Fair from California was Capt. W. H. A. Thompson, manager of Ventura County's bean pagoda, in the California State building. Mr. Thompson was born in Danville, Illinois. He served in the 11th Indiana Zouaves, was Chief of Police and Captain of Provost Guards at Paducah, Ky., Columbus, Ky., and at Memphis, Tenn., serving under Col. T. E. Ranson, Maj. I. H. Williams and Gen Veatch.

After the war he was connected with the press at La Fayette and Indianapolis, Ind., and Pittsburg, Pa. He removed from Indianapolis to Ventura county, California, in 1889, where he has since resided. It was due to his energetic work that Ventura county was so well represented at the World's Fair.

MRS. L. J. WATKINS.

One of the finest exhibits made in the California building at the World's Fair was made by Santa Clara county. The display of canned and dried fruits and jellies was one of the leading features of the exhibit. The whole display was under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Watkins, the lady manager of the county, who was in attendance at the exhibit during the entire continuance of the Fair.

Mrs. Watkins is one of the pioneers of Santa Clara county, having lived there since 1851. Mr Watkins planted the first orchard in the county, excepting those planted by the Mission Fathers. They raised the first strawberries and

MRS. L. J. WATKINS,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

sunk the first artesian well. Although the mother of a large family of children, Mrs. Watkins has always found time to devote to the interests of church and state.

Other ladies were associated with Mrs. Watkins, but upon her devolved the work of supervision of her department and the reception and entertainment of visitors. Generous in her hospitality and courteous in her manner to all who visited the Santa Clara county exhibit, and their number was legion, she made thousands of friends among all classes.

The souvenir boxes of prunes distributed by Mrs. Watkins during the Fair were one of the best advertisements for the county that could have been given to the many visitors, who were daily attracted to the exhibit by the wonderful equestrian statue, the horse and rider made entirely of prunes grown in Santa Clara county.

CALIFORNIA POPPY ROOM.

Her poppies fling a cloth of gold
O'er California's hills,
Fit emblem of the wealth untold
That hill and vale and plain unfold
Her fame the whole world fills. —Di Vernon.

The above was the sentiment inscribed on a large silken banner that occupied a conspicuous place in the California building which was altotted to the *Eschscholtzia*, chosen as the floral emblem of the state. The fame of the room extended far and wide. At no time during the Exposition was it possible to pass that room without elbowing through an admiring crowd. No state had a flower so typical as the one of the Golden State: it is most gorgeous in its hue, combining seven brilliant shades of yellow, is more stainy in its texture than any flower that blooms, giving it a richness and a glory that typifies the richness and the glory of the state.

It was a daring attempt to combine these seven shades of yellow in the entire decorations of a room, while holding all the glory to give it the effect of perfect harmony and make it pleasing to the eye.

The room was projected and planned by Mrs. A. M. Marcellus and Mrs. E. O. Smith as a fitting tribute to the state flower, and in that way was unique in the Exposition. From the ceiling which was frescoed in the shades of yellow, representing Flora surrounded by cupids on the wing and scattering poppies as they go, to the little embroidered foot rest on a mat of gorgeous yellow, everything did honor to the *Eschscholtzia*. Nothing more magnificent can be seen then an excursion party in March returning at night from the country, boarding the boat at Oakland for San Francisco all laden with the gorgeous poppy. The beauty of the flower greatly impressed the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the California building during the Exposition.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, OR POPPY ROOM, CALIFORNIA BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ISABELLA PAMPAS PALACE.
EXHIBITED IN THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ROOM.

One of the finest rooms at the Fair was the reception room in the California building. The entrance to this room was through gates made of illuminated and fire-etched leather and carved red-wood, all in dull coppes tints. One gate was decorated with olives and leaves, the other with oranges and branches in dull tints.

The leather work was joined with peculiar nail heads, the whole having a mediæval effect, the gates giving an imposing appearance to the room of music, art, literature and industry, as typical of the city of San Francisco.

The general tone of the room was a dull copper, the color of the stained wood. One side was devoted to a representative collection of musical instruments which California has either inherited or become more or less familiar with by association. For instance, the most valuable piece was an elaborate war drum, owned by a tribe of braves that tramped the hills and fished the bays when the state was yet undiscovered. There were also rare Japanese horns of shell and queer tomtoms from San Francisco's Chinese section. The Fiji Islands and the other Pacific specks contributed their quaint contrivances. Above these gems were hung portraits of Emma Nevada, Sibyl Sanderson and Carl Formes, who have made the coast famous by their voices. This section was prepared by Mrs. John Vance Cheney, president of the Century club.

Literature occupied the west wall, where were piled the books from the pens and brains of Californians. The shelves bore sketches, done by Miss O'Hara in blocks of red-wood, of Brete Harte, Joaquin Miller and Ina Coolbrith. Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummins had charge of this division. To show her loyalty and love of her native state, Miss Coolbrith composed an ode which, from a plaque, sang the glories of the golden poppy which covers the state from the northern to the southern boundaries.

> Thy satin vesture richer is than looms
> Of orient weave for raiment of her kings;
> Not dyes of golden Tyre; not precious things
> Regathered from the long forgotten tombs
> Of buried empires; not the iris plumes
> That wave upon the tropic's myriad wings;
> Not all proud Sheba's queenly offerings,
> Could match the golden marvel of thy blooms,
> For thou art nurtured from the treasure-veins
> Of the fair land; thy golden rootlets sup
> Her sands of gold; of gold thy petals spun;
> Her golden glory. Thou! on hills and plains
> Lifting, exultant, every kingly cup,
> Brimmed with the golden vintage of the sun.

The decorative work was done by Miss Lillian O'Hara, and is known as pyrogravure. It is a system of engraving by the use of red-hot metallic points in wood. In reference to the work done by Miss O'Hara the following from the pen of Paris' leading artist is given verbatim: "Mr. V. Champier, director of the Review of Decorative Art, of Paris, France, is very interested by the work executed by Miss Lillian O'Hara. He will be pleased to receive all information on the process of the work, if possible, a specimen of the pyrogravure to exhibit in the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, Palais de l'Industrie, Champs Elysee, Paris, where Mr. Champier has charge of a special department of artistic works of the United States."

MRS. H. W. R. STRONG.
DESIGNER OF ISABELLA PAMPAS PALACE.

THE ISABELLA PAMPAS PALACE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

One of the unique exhibits at the World's Fair and one that was due to the efforts of one

GOLDEN GATES, ENTRANCE TO SAN FRANCISCO ROOM, CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

THE FAMOUS ELGIN BAND, AT THE EXPOSITION DURING AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

PAVILION AND EXHIBIT MADE BY NEVADA IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SHOWING ARTISTIC WORK IN GRAINS.

woman, was the Isabella Pampas Palace in the California state building. This palace was designed by Mrs. H. W. R. Strong, of California. The idea originated with this lady and at Ranchito del Fierte, near Los Angeles, she had it entirely constructed. After the work was finished as designed it was taken apart and brought to the Fair where it was again put together in the California building.

Miss Georgia Strong, a daughter of Mrs. Strong, came with the palace to supervise the proper erection and placing of it in the center of the building where it stood during the Exposition admired by thousands of visitors who daily thronged through it. Its inlaid floor was made by the pupils of the Throop Manual Training School of California.

Harriet Williams Russell Strong, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., where she spent her early life until her marriage to Chas. L. Strong, when they removed to Nevada in the early days of its prosperity, where her husband was for years superintendent of one of the leading silver mines in the territory. Being deprived of her husband by death Mrs. Strong became a business woman from necessity, and a desire to properly care for her three daughters.

Obtaining land she was the first to try the experiment of planting pampas grass between the rows of walnut trees before they were large enough to bear, instead of corn. The success of her plan has been demonstrated by the results obtained. By persistent work and an aptitude for business she rose from the ranks to a women of affluence in her state.

While at the Fair Mrs. Strong found time to inaugurate two movements of interest to all women. One was to settle the question as to a national emblem and the other was to aid all women in their business relations in order to dispel some of the lack of knowledge on their part as to the proper way to conduct their business affairs.

MRS. MARY E. HART.
CHARGE OF CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

The great diversification of this country in its flora makes it necessary to originate some idea in which all may participate. Mrs. Strong originated the idea of a garland in which no one distinctive flower should have precedence, but all have a place, symbolizing our national emblem, *E. Pluribus Unum.*

Her business idea has been formulated as a basis for a society termed the "Business League of America," with the object first of enlightening all women of property in such methods as shall be of assistance to her in caring for it and properly conducting her affairs.

Besides the pampas palace Mrs. Strong had on exhibition a system of storage reservoirs upon which she received two medals, one in the Mining department and one in the Horticultural department.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

The south gallery of the California state building at the World's Fair, contained the historical exhibit from that state, under the auspices of the California commission.

In making the display three different eras of the state's history were taken, the aboriginal, the mission, and the pioneer. In that department devoted to the aboriginal could be found treasures from ages gone by including relics from pre-historic people showing their customs, habits and many of their utensils.

Beginning with the mission era, there is an evidence of civilization, although crude. Many relics of the early missionary fathers, showing how they lived and to what extent they succeeded in civilizing the Indians, were to be seen in this department.

The pioneer era consisted more of historical and biographical documents pertaining to the work and early struggles of those hardy men and women who crossed the great mountains and carved out homes in the new country.

The whole display was one of unusual interest, owing to the prominent position California took in the success of the Fair. Thousands of visitors crowded the gallery daily during the whole time of the Fair in order to obtain a view of this exhibit.

The success of this department and the scope and extent of it was due to the enterprise and energy of the collector and custodian, Mrs. Mary E. Hart, of Los Angeles, who had entire charge of the exhibit from the beginning and demonstrated her ability in more ways than one. It was her judgment and taste that directed the installation of the many interesting relics and her rare good sense that made the exhibit one of educational advantage to all who desired to make it a study.

Mrs. Hart is a native of Virginia, but for the past ten years has resided in Los Angeles, Cal.,

HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, CALIFORNIA BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

the home of her adoption.

From a biographical history of California authors and journalists, we quote the following:

"Mrs. Mary E. Hart, secretary of the Southern California Science Association, was at one time the editor and proprietor of the Pacific Monthly, a literary magazine, published in Los Angeles. She has been prominently identified with the scientific and historical societies of Southern California, and has furnished much statistical matter for various publications. Mrs. Hart was in charge of the State Historical Exhibit of California during the World's Columbian Exposition."

COST AND COMPENSATION OF THE FAIR.

The figures given below will show the cost of the great Columbian Exposition, so far as the money paid by the treasurer of the corporation can give it.

It would be impossible to name the real cost of time and money which has been required from hundreds of patriotic citizens, in order to exploit this great undertaking, because no charge was made for their services and no bill of expenses rendered.

The large amount of money expended by foreign governments and the different states in the Union should also be added to these figures in order to complete the grand total of actual cost. But time and money are but means to an end, and the important inquiry is and should be as to the compensation for all these months and years of work added to the millions of dollars expended.

The great object of life is mental improvement, because it is the only permanent improvement that can be made; houses and lands, stocks and bonds are simply as necessary as they are temporary, but the wealth of a well developed mind is riches beyond computation.

If it was possible to photograph the mental impressions which were made on the minds of the millions of visitors at the Columbian Exposition, we would have a series of pictures the value of which would far exceed the figures here given.

The report of Mr. A. F. Seeberger, Treasurer of the Exposition, made Dec. 8, 1893, showed $1,756,745.43 in bank. After making the payment to the park commissioners he had more than $1,500,000. It was estimated that no more than $500,000 would be needed to meet all pay rolls to the time of finally closing the books and paying all damage suits brought against the company. That would leave an even million for the stockholders or almost 10 per cent on their stock. Treasurer Seeberger's report shows the following receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

From sales of tickets	$10,583,407.96
Concessions	3,425,789.22
Miscellaneous receipts	1,826,472.83
From stock subscriptions	5,514,034.20
City of Chicago bonds	5,003,726.06
World's Fair bonds	4,444,500.00
Interest on bonds	30,976.52
Interest on deposits	68,706.47
Souvenir coins	578,792.00
Premium on souvenir coins	519,393.78
Special souvenir coin fund	1,435,000.00
Souvenir coins on hand	158,356.59
Received from temporary organization	4,252.64
Total	$33,594,147.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on vouchers	$31,679,045.94
Balance in bank	1,756,745.43
Souvenir coins on hand	38,356.50
Souvenir coins in bank	120,000.00
Total	$33,594,147.87

The following table shows the size, cost and materials used in the principal buildings:

	DIMENSIONS.	COST.	LUMBER. FEET.	IRON. LBS.
Fine Arts	320x500	758,028	3,000,000	1,350,000
Woman's Bldg.	199x388	138,397	1,600,000	173,000
Horticulture	250x998	319,489	2,500,000	1,138,338
Transportation	256x960	554,341	3,500,000	1,100,000
Mines and Mining	350x700	292,910	4,360,000	STEEL 1,800,000
Electricity	345x690	447,681	5,000,000	STEEL 1,100,000
Music Hall	140x246	314,396	.....	.....
Casino	140x260			
Peristyle	60x600			
Forestry	208x528	82,708	2,400,000	
Agriculture	800x500	698,162	7,500,000	2,000,000
(Annex)	550x300		2,000,000	
Machinery Hall	492x846	1,235,401	10,500,000	STEEL 11,000,000
(Annex)	490x550			
Administration	262x262	476,307	3,250,000	1,562,607
Manufactures	1,687x787	1,802,759	17,000,000	Iron & Steel 14,000,000
Fish & Fisheries	165x365	235,008	2,000,000	600,000
Choral Building		89,271		
Shoe & Leather	150x575	93,243		.....
Anthropological	415x255	87,612		.....

CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING, AS IT APPEARED DURING THE EXPOSITION.

STILL A WHITE CITY.

Outside of a few minor structures and one or two foreign and state buildings, the "White City" still stands intact. These colossal structures which were admired by millions of men, women and children during the past year, will live to see the dawn of a new year, in all the glory of their former existence. Time and the despoiler will soon change all this beauty a shapeless mass of debris, and before the end of the new year they will be but a memory, grass plats and shade trees marking their former site.

Those who desire a last look at those wonderful buildings will do well to grasp the opportunity in the near future, or they will be greeted with ruins equal to those of ancient Egypt, although the material of their construction may be different.

HON. M. H. DE YOUNG.

M. H. de Young, the well known Californian, whose reputation has long been a national one, was born in St. Louis in 1848. At the age of five years he was taken across the plains by his parents, with his brother Charles. The family took up its residence in San Francisco, on the streets of which city Mr. de Young as a boy sold newspapers.

With Charles de Young he started a small paper called the *Democrat Chronicle* from which has grown the great journal now known throughout the land as the San Francisco *Chronicle*. It was a bright sheet, even in its earliest days, and though for a considerable time it depended on its advertising patronage for support, it contained enough good reading matter to give it a fine start. Such pens as those of Brete Harte, Mark Twain, Prentice Mulford and Charles Warren Stoddard were enticed by its enterprising editors, and they made the paper "go" in a way that startled their older rivals.

When Charles de Young died, in 1880, M. H. de Young became sole owner of the *Chronicle* and has ever since been its chief editor.

As a business man Mr. de Young has been phenomenally successful, and his fortune runs up into the millions. As a man of the public he has been even more fortunate. He has been both a national committeeman and a delegate to republican national conventions. His advice carries great weight in the councils of his party and both personally and through his paper he wields a great influence.

As one of the vice presidents of the World's Columbian Exposition he was a most prominent figure in the meetings of the board and his counsel carried the commissioners over a great deal of rough ground.

Mr. de Young was one of the first to suggest a Midwinter Exposition for California. It was to his energy and enterprise that the fair grew from a suggestion to a reality. He was foremost in all the preliminary work, his suggestions being followed, with the result that the Pacific coast Exposition was an assured success from its inception.

When the fair became a reality it was the natural sequence that Mr. de Young should receive the appointment of Director General. It was his masterful hand at the helm which guided the enterprise to success in so short a time, so that his name will be as inseparably connected with the Midwinter Exposition as is that of George R. Davis with the World's Columbian Exposition.

HON. M. H. DE YOUNG,

DIRECTOR GENERAL CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

California's Midwinter Exposition, is far in excess of the original plans. When the idea of holding a fair on the Pacific Coast first took root in the mind of M. H. de Young, who was made Director General, it was thought that thirty buildings would suffice, but as work progressed the plans expanded, until it was found that at least seventy-five buildings were necessary for the exhibits offered.

The idea of holding this fair, coming so late and leaving so little time for the construction of buildings and installation of exhibits, was daring to a degree of impudence, but subsequent events proved that all the energy in the world is not confined to Chicago, but that beyond the Rockies that same characteristic was possessed in astonishing abundance. Indeed, when the gates were thrown open, the record for quick work was broken.

People living in the East and unacquainted with the climate of California should not be misled by the term "Midwinter" as used in the name of the Exposition. There are no ice palaces nor toboggan slides, but surrounded by the semi-tropic vegetation of one of the most beautiful parks in the world, it gives the inhabitants of our temperate zone an opportunity to escape the rigors of an eastern and northern winter; to enjoy the balm exhaled by the Pacific's warm Japanese current, and at the same time feast their eyes on the earth's choicest productions, tastefully arranged. The word "Midwinter," therefore, is a contra-distinctive term intended to show that such a great enterprise, much of it to be appreciated only in the open air, is carried on comfortably while the rest of the North American continent shivers with cold.

The success of this audacious enterprise was assured from the first, as it received the support of the entire population of the liberal and patriotic Pacific slope, but beyond this there was the assistance of thousands of visitors from the East. The regular influx of Eastern tourists numbers about 60,000 persons, and with the added attraction of an international exposition these figures are doubled. When the turnstiles revolved for the first time just one million dollars had been spent. It would be strange, indeed, if, at the expiration of six months, during which time the fair will be open every day, that millions had not been taken in, and enough more to pay the running expenses and have a cash surplus besides.

These enterprising Californians were particularly fortunate in this latest enterprise of theirs. In the first place, nature is kind to them. It is in the winter that their roses bloom in greatest profusion, that their palms take on their brightest hue, and their golden fruits ripen. The advantages of such a climate can not be enumerated in one brief article. They offer inducements from any standpoint they may be considered—whether for health, rest, pleasure, education, or work; and, taken in connection with the exhibition, can not be overestimated. Another big factor in the luck of the promoters of this scheme was the fact that the Columbian Exposition would close just at a time when they could get the choicest exhibits for their own show.

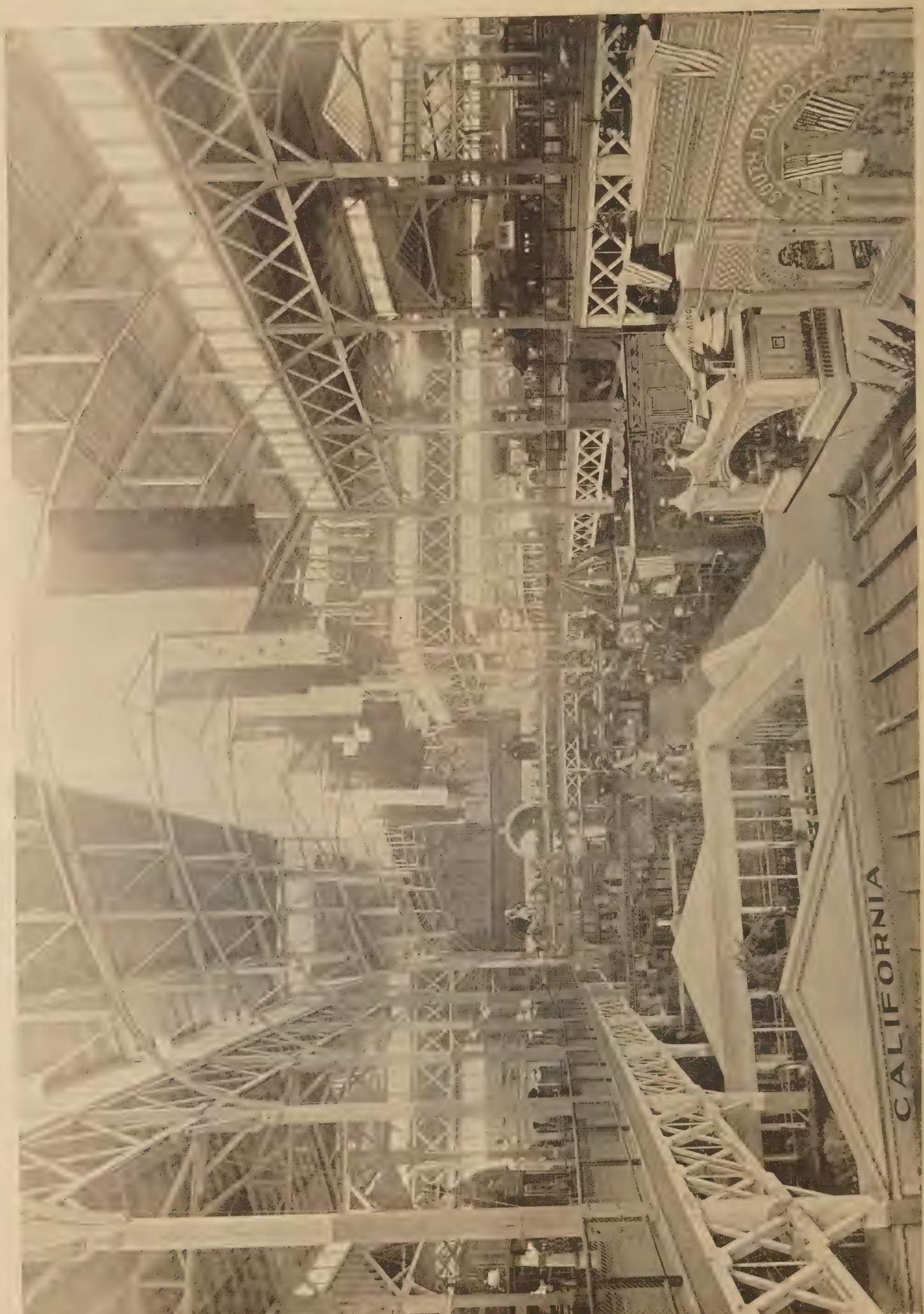
They found the best displays, both foreign and domestic, ready made and the managers thereof anxious to co-operate. This insured a pretty and compact exposition. Another thing in favor of the fair, was that there is no dual government. All the powers, executive and administrative, are centralized in a few men who act in harmony and work cheerfully under one chief.

One of the features of the fair that largely tends to make it a success, is its location. In a beautiful basin in the middle of the renowned Golden Gate Park, at the foot of an eminence known as "Strawberry Hill," surrounded by trees and gentle slopes that securely protect it from high winds, one hundred and sixty acres were set aside for the site and there the buildings were erected with amazing rapidity. Historic Golden Gate is in sight from the towers of the buildings and the panaroma of San Francisco bay's wide-spreading shores unrolls itself on two sides while the Pacific surges to the west. It is an ideal spot and can not be duplicated on the globe.

The view here given shows what the Exposition was on the opening day. Not so grand as the Columbian aggregation of buildings, it yet presents architectural beauties that appeal strongly to those who love the beautiful, the combination of Moorish and Spanish mission styles of architecture being a peculiarly happy one. The seventy-five structures mentioned do not include fifty or more kiosks, nor the huts and tents to be found in some of the villages, but comprise only what may be called main buildings. What the buildings are and the uses to which they are put may be seen from the following, which is a full list:

Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Mechanic Arts, Agricultural and Horticultural, Fine Arts, Administration, Alameda County, Southern California, Northern and Central California, Costa Rica, Roumanian, Servian and Montenegrin, the Ostrich Farm, Bloone's Arena for Wild Animals, the Hawaiian Village, cyclorama and houses of villagers; Santa Clara, Monterey, San Mateo and Sonoma counties, Santa Barbara Amphiba, Vienna Prater, three main buildings and bazaars; Heidelberg Castle and seven buildings in the German village; Scenic Railway, Steam Merry-Go-Round, Swiss Chalet, St. Bernard House, the Arizona Museum, the Electric Theater, Oregon's State building, Arizona Indian Village, Sioux Indian Village, Esquimaux Village, Tamale Village, Moorish Mirror Maze, Chinese building, Japanese Village, Electric Tower, Firth Wheel, Ca'ro Street, three main buildings and bazaars; Mining building, Mining Camp and Street, Recreation Hall, Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Italian Headquarters, Habitations of Man, Hunting Hall, Four Moor-

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO.



INTERIOR VIEW CENTRAL AISLE OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH, SHOWING EXHIBITS OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WYOMING, PERSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND GALLERIES.

INTERIOR VIEW OF KANSAS STATE BUILDING, SHOWING THE ARTISTIC WORK IN GRAINS AND THE MINIATURE RAILWAY OF THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

ish restaurants, Fifty Kiosks. The principal buildings are as follows:

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

The largest building is that designed for Manufactures and Liberal Arts. A. Page Brown, of San Francisco, was the architect. Its dimensions are 462x237 feet, covering 101,784 square feet of ground. This building is Moorish in design, with all the picturesque effects to which that style of architecture readily lends itself. A gallery, averaging 35 feet in width, extends all around the interior, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits. Broad avenues traverse the main floor longitudinally, crossed by one of equal width at right angles in the center. There is an additional floor under the dome, at a height of 54 feet from the ground opening out into a roof garden which is filled with palms and plants, and on the four great exterior towers there are projecting balconies, rich with the flora of the Pacific coast, the whole being typical of the state.

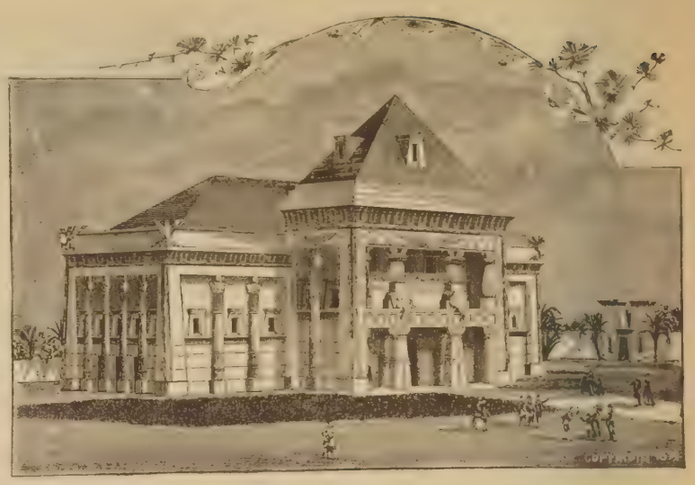
MECHANICS ART BUILDING.

The second largest building is the Mechanical Arts building, designed by Edwin R. Swain. Its size is 160x324 feet. In the center are two large tanks, with fountains in each, the power for operating which orignates with the pump exhibit which surrounds the tanks. The building is as purely Indian as it is possible to design a building of this class in that style. The peculiar roof with "prayer towers" rising on each side, the lofty arch entrance flanked by kiosques, and the brilliant coloring produces an excellent effect.

Immediately in the rear of this building, and separated from it by six feet of space, is placed the boiler house, 35x234 feet, containing 30 boilers of 100 horse power each, which furnish power to operate the electric lights and the machinery of the Exposition.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

One of the most striking architectural features of the Exposition is the Horticultural and Agricultural building, designed by Samuel Newsom. In this instance the architect took for the foundation of his work the old Spanish Mission style which is so characteristic of California's early history. With this he combined more than a tinge of the Romanesque. The great dome of this building, behind and above the arched entrance, and carrying a secondary dome on its crown, is a landmark in the Exposition grounds. It is 101 feet 6 inches in diameter and 90 feet from the ground to the lantern. Round the dome on the outside there is a roof garden, the background of which is beautified with a series of plaster figures in low relief, not cherubs of Raphael or Michael Angelo, but nineteenth century cherubs of the Kate Greenaway order, an innovation that is sure to be popular. The extreme length of this building is 266 feet 6 inches, and the greatest width 190 feet



FINE ARTS BUILDING. MIDWINTER FAIR.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

One of the smaller buildings, simple in form and unpretentious in outline, is the Fine Arts building, designed by C. C. McDougal. Critics look upon this building as an artistic gem. The design is conspicuously Egyptian. There is an unmistakable flavor of the pyramids and of the Nile about it. Sphinxes are placed at the base of a grass terrace, mounted on high pedestals, between which pedestals are broad steps, forty feet in length and eight in number, leading to the level of the entrance to the front vestibule. This vestibule is sixty feet in length, thirty-four feet wide, and forty-eight to the base of the pyramids which is the crowing feature of the entrance to the building. The rooms for paintings, the statuary court and the gallery for water colors are rectangular in form and perfectly lighted. The stairs, wainscoting and friezes are animated by the heads of beasts and birds and the sacred ibis. The rooms under the gallery floor are united by series of draped openings. The second story is a gallery indeed, the rail of which forms the finish of the grand interior court. Electricity is abundantly provided for practical purposes and for purposes of display, both within and without the building, thus giving its proportations due advantage at night as well as by day.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. MIDWINTER FAIR.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

In addition to the structures there is an Administration building, Oriental in outline, representing a combination of Central Indian and Siamese architecture. This building, designed by A. Page Brown, consists of a large central square, covered by a dome, with four pavilions at the angles. The principal feature of the building is the richly ornamented dome, 125 feet in height by 50 feet in diameter, beautifully decorated on the inside, and which is brilliantly illuminated at night.

This building contains the offices of the Exposition management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign department, assembly rooms for foreign commissioners, press, headquarters, the post-office, bank and information bureau, and is the center of general interest in the Exposition.

There are many novelties among the concessions, the daintiest of all, perhaps, being Hunting hall, which is a rendezvous for all amateur sports. The range is a miniature forest and the lobby a luxurious apartment for refreshments. Another novelty is a gold mine, in which every known process of gold mining is illustrated. Other novelties are a scenic railway, a tamale village and a number of buildings showing the habitations of man in the various stages of civilization. Oriental life, because of the advantages offered, is more fully and accurately portrayed than on Midway plaisance.

There is an electric tower and an electric theater, in which every effect possible by the aid of electricity is produced. Many of the main and well-known features of the Midway plaisance are there.

One of the principal attractions is Recreation hall and grounds, where international athletic contests are held. Thanks to congress and the fact that California did not ask for an appropriation, there is also a fine government display. One of the novelties that ought to be mentioned is Santa Barbara's marine menagerie, consisting of sea lions, sea tigers and other things strange to the land-lubber's eye. Santa Barbara's principal exhibit is in a huge pyramid. Inside is a large hanging gallery, and one of the main features is Prof. Henry Chapman Ford's large collection of water colors and etchings of the California Franciscan missions, a work to which he has devoted his life.

A model South California farm, with all the intricacies of irrigation is also faithfully reproduced.

The picturesqueness of the Fair is materially added to by its lighting, and the literal use of electricity forms a prominent part. Some entirely new effects, never before attempted are produced, and much money was expended in that direction. The plan adopted consists of thousands upon thousands of electric lights of all colors gleaming as a canopy of fire over the

grand court with immense columns, arches and avenues of light stretched through the darkness. Glistening fairy lights dance in the branches of the trees and Strawberry Hill is literally covered with tiny flames.

This is only a faint outline of what the California Midwinter Fair is. The management has the confidence of the exhibiters and the system of awards has been approved by all. Foreign exhibiters, particularly, are pleased, so much so that they sent the cream of their displays from Chicago including the grand facades from the German, French and Belgic sections in the Manufactures building, and asked for more space than was possible to give them. The foreign fine art exhibit is one of the best ever seen in the country, for, in addition to the collections already here, special collections, notably in the case of Italy, was made and sent to San Francisco for installation.

When the Chicago Exposition was projected and appeals for aid were sent out, California was the first to respond with a liberal appropriation and her individual exhibit eclipsed any other state. Exhibiters at the Columbian Fair, both foreign and domestic, have not forgotten this, and they show their friendship for the Midwinter Exposition whenever they can.

HOW TO GET TO THE EXPOSITION.

The contrast between the tedious progress of the old "prairie-schooner" of the Argonauts and the magnificently appointed overland train of to-day is indeed startling. The trail of the former was marked by many shallow graves, and fraught with many dangers. The savage Indians were ever watchful of an opportunity to massacre the occupants of those wagons which were but the forerunners of the mightiest railroads of the world.

MECHANICS BUILDING, MIDWINTER FAIR.

In those days the precious metal was an incentive which caused many a family to turn toward California in search of fortune. To-day gold still glitters for the prospecter, but in a different form and many are seeking a fortune far more precious—the fortune of health. To-day it is simple a matter of living in a rolling hotel surrounded by the most magnificent appointments and luxuries. The contrast is truly great.

The first trip to the Golden Gate is always a revelation to the tourist, both on account of the beauty of the varied scenes through which one passes, and also because of the enormity of the distances between the various cities. The scenes attending a journey to California comprise some of the most famous of the world. On this trip are plains which are greater than the steppes of Russia; great area deserts like those of Africa; mountainous regions, before which the Alps pale into insignificance, and, finally, running from the snow capped heights of the Rockies, down into the ever-fertile and tropical valleys of California.

One of the favorite routes and one which will give a variety of scenery that, if taken in any other direction, would necessitate a journey around the world, is the Chicago and Northwestern to the great Missouri river, then by the Union Pacific over the wonderful and seemingly boundless plains to Ogden, and thence over the Southern Pacific. After leaving Utah one passes through the Great American desert and along the shores of the wonderful Great Salt Lake. The interest never flags through the beautiful mountains of Nevada and the Sierras.

On this line the tourist may go through the wonderful Rockies of Colorado by the Denver and Rio Grande and over Marshall Pass which reaches an altitude of over ten thousand feet, the whole trip being made in three and one-half days. The Canadian Pacific of Vancouver or the Northern Pacific to Tacoma, and from those points by the Pacific Ocean also makes a delightful trip. The Santa Fe is an interesting and rapid means of reaching San Francisco via Los Angeles. The elegant steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., running from San Diego, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara to San Francisco and the North, provide a calm sea voyage of two or three days which can not be equaled anywhere.

Though, if one prefers a more solid means of transportation, the Southern Pacific's line up through the greatest vineyards of the world, makes an exceedingly pleasant trip. One of the pleasantest southern routes is via the Illinois Central to New Orleans and from there by the Sunset Route to the Sante Fe.

Then there is the great "Rock Island Route" to Denver. This company runs through chair cars and sleepers daily from Van Buren Street depot to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. The journey is made from the foot-hills by the way of the "Scenic Route" to Ogden, and Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Or, if the tourist is still undecided he can try the "Burlington Route" by the way of Omaha to Denver, over the Denver & Rio Grande to Leadville; over the Rio Grande & Western and the Southern Pacific to the objective point The Great Northern to Winnipeg, then over the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific to Portland, thence on the Southern Pacific, is a route that makes a delightful trip for the tourist.

After reaching the Exposition over any of the above routes and admiring the leading buildings the following slight descriptions of a few of the concessions will give our readers a faint idea of some of the special attractions:

MANUFACTURES BUILDING, MIDWINTER FAIR.

One concession granted was for a reproduction of a celebrated Prater of Vienna, in a space of 72,000 square feet adjoining the central court of the Exposition. Entrance to the grounds is through a massive, artistic gateway, beyond which are various bits of architecture of a pleasing and striking character. There is a concert hall 75 feet square; a theater of Moorish design, 60x90 feet; a Louvre restaurant and a score of ornamental booths in which Austro-Hungarian wares are manufactured and displayed.

Here also is the Czarda-Hungarian, where Hungarian life is represented with gypsy girls in characteristic costumes. The waitresses in the concert hall are in the Swiss national costume.

Only a little way from the Vienna Prater, is the concession to oriental nations which embodies many of the best features of the Midway plaisance. The Turkish theater and running all arouud it, is the Cairo streets, where wedding processions on camel-back, with veiled women and all the other accessories can be seen three times a day. Here also is a cafe chantant where national dances of all nations are presented, and where lovers of variety in entertainment are sure to find something to their taste.

An immense Japanese tea-garden is another prominent feature in connection with the Exposition. Entering by a castle gateway, or Shurono-mon, the visitor finds himself in a veritable Japanese domain, even the shubbery being transplanted from the "Flowery Kingdom," and where Japanese maidens in their dainty gowns serve tea and confections, while Japanese dances and Japanese music is seen and heard on every hand.

The government of Hawaii takes a prominent part among the nations which are represented.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, MIDWINTER FAIR.

ARANSAS PASS, TEXAS.

As the accompanying sketch outlines the fairest and most interesting portion of Texas, my native state, I write briefly of it.

What and where is Aransas Pass?

Draw a line south from Chicago tangent to the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico. This line, about one thousand miles long, would reach Aransas county, Texas, and touch the beautiful blue waves of Aransas Pass, the future deep water port of the vast ocean-going commerce of the great northwest.

So much has been written concerning the ultimate trend of commerce to the Gulf, that demonstration of its importance will not be attempted here. All persons familiar with the various deep water probabilities, unite in the opinion that it may be had quickest and cheapest at Aransas Pass.

A narrow sand bar less than a mile from shore is the only obstruction to be removed. This pass constitutes the flood gate through which the inland bays force their volumes of water at tidal periods, causing swiftest currents. Directed by a proper system of jetties, now being built by private enterprise, these currents will soon remove this slight barrier to commerce. Nearly 800 feet of the jetty system is built, giving a channel across the bar two feet deeper than the original channel, a great improvement over other like projects on the Texas coast.

Important as is the subject of deep water, however, the vicinity of Aransas Pass presents other features more interesting to the casual reader. A few degrees of heat, more or less, in climatic conditions will beautify open gardens with flowers in the winter time, or limit their enjoyment to hot-house exotics.

Located near the southern boundary of the United States, Aransas county, Texas, enjoys a climate more glorious than that of California. Here the Gulf stream flows nearer the shore than at any other point in its endless serpentine course, adding its genial heat to this particular, and to no other, locality, its warmth being wafted inland by the prevailing Gulf breeze In the summer, cool; in the winter, warm; the climate is less changeable than at any other point in the United States. To the invalid seeking a winter home, no place on earth is so inviting. To the business man desiring a few days release from care, an opportunity for outdoor exercise and recreation is offered, rarely to be found under such happy surroundings. Two-thirds of Aransas county is composed of bays of crystal purity; salt water in which turtle, fish and oysters abound. Game and water fowl, having reached the coast line, here end their southern migration and make this the sportsman's hunting ground. Fishing and sailing under sunny skies, springtime in winter, all combine to give a Southern welcome to the Northern visitor

Flowers blooming and strawberries ripening in open gardens for Christmas festivities practically illustrate the influence of a few degrees of heat—more or less—in climate conditions. Here too has been deposited the washings of the waves for centuries, forming the richest of alluvial soils, composed of phosphates, decomposed shell and marl.

On St. Charles Peninsula, shown in the sketch below, is located the richest body of land in the United States. Peculiarly adapted by its delightful climate to early market garden products, recent experiments have demonstrated that the finer varieties of grapes, such as the malaga, the chaselas, the tokay, grown here, are equal to those of California, France or Italy, being free from all diseases which usually prey with such deadly effect upon these vines. The lovely climate permits these superior grapes to be placed upon the market full thirty days earlier than California, at a net profit of three hundred dollars per acre to the producer. This advantage in early marketing is priceless, ensuring profits where loss might otherwise follow. The character of the soil spares the expense and labor of staking the vines, and furnishes a clean bed of shells and sand upon which immense, perfect bunches of luscious fruit may rest, free from mud and dirt—an advantage esteemed most highly. As if climate and soil were gifts not sufficent to complete the bounties bestowed by nature upon this paradise of gardens, at a depth of from two to eight feet, according to location, may be found pure water, giving to the lands, especially of St. Charles Peninsula, a sub-irrigation, by reason of which failure of the grape crop can not occur. These sub-irrigated lands of Aransas county are becoming famous and offer a field for investment which will insure safe returns. The labor and original investment for providing a system of irrigation and staking the vines, in other grape growing localities, represent a capitalization per acre largely in excess of the present prices of these lands.

California lands, valueless without irrigation, are quoted at two hundred dollars per acre. These Aransas county lands, however, planted in grapes, will yield three hundred dollars per annum, and yet may be bought at nomina prices in large bodies. Whilst grapes offer the largest profits, oranges, lemons and all garden products mature at the earliest season and grow in profusion and perfection Occupying the most southern portion of the United States, the farthest south where English is spoken and the nearest approach to the Gulf stream, it enjoys the most genial, stable climate and pleasant surroundings to be found by the English speaking American visitor or home-seeker.

The distance from market has ever been a great difficulty to be overcome by the horticulturalist and producer in California. Aransas county grapes and garden stuffs will reach Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, New York and other northern cities several days in advance of shipments consigned from California.

The limited quantity of these lands make them of great value. Were there millions of acres of similar lands, each acre would produce as if it alone enjoyed the special virtues possessed by all, but the value of each would be reduced by reason of the over supply. In this limited supply lies largely the value of these Aransas county, sub-irrigated, phosphate lands. They are found only upon two or three of the peninsulas fringing the Gulf coast. Upon one of these, Rockport is situated, a pretty sea coast town about whose suburbs grape growers are making their homes, dividing the heretofore large land holdings into smaller tracts and beautifying them by planting vineyards and building villas. Here may be found the truck farmer and, near by, the overworked man of affairs, who has retired from active business to spend his leisure and regain his health in the pursuits of a pleasant, pastoral life.

ST. CHARLES PENINSULA AND ARANSAS PASS, EAST COAST OF TEXAS.

Containing an area of about 50,000 acres of land, St. Charles Peninsula is held by large owners who have made but little effort to develop it, although the topography of the country, its easy drainage, beautiful groves, intervening glades and surrounding bays, constitute it a most beautiful country well suited for colonization purposes.

Such is a brief mention of Aransas county, as I know it, whose two-thirds area of water will soon float the commerce of the entire northwest, and one-third area of land will prove to be the most profitable vineyard in the world.

I contemplate an early trip through Texas and would be pleased to hear from friends and correspondents who may desire to invest.

A party is now being formed to investigate the merits of grape culture in Aransas county with a view to the formation of a company for the purchase of a large tract of land and its colonization by sale to expert grape growers.

It would be well to concentrate Chicago attention upon some point on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Why not this?

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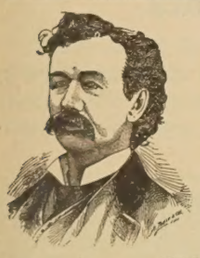

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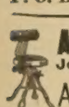

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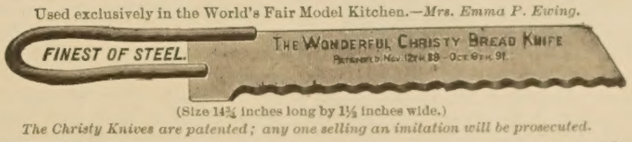

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PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Neely's history of the Parliament of Religions and Religious Congresses at the World's Columbian Exposition, Prof. Walter R. Houghton chief editor, and published by F. T. Neely, 232, 5th Ave. Chicago, is a work of one thousand pages filled from cover to cover with the very essence and marrow of what was said and done at the great Congress of Religions. Representatives of every sect were in attendance and their addresses are here preserved with such accuracy as can only be secured by using the original manuscripts, or stenographic reports, as the addresses were delivered.

The illustrations, thirty-one in number, are good and the typographical work is first-class.

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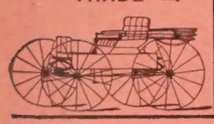

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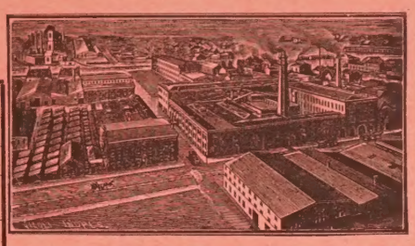

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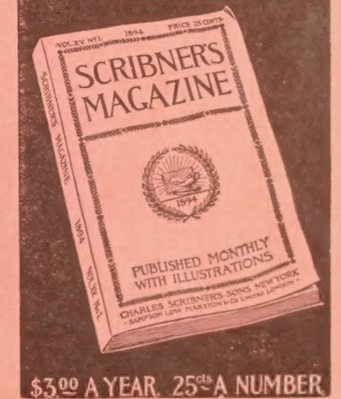

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